

INSIDE:



**THE CRITICAL THREAT TO FREE TRADE
THE BOOM IN BOOKS FOR TEENAGERS**

Maclean's

APRIL 21, 1986

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.75

SPECIAL REPORT

THE NEW CUBA

**25 years after
the Bay of Pigs:
the unlearned
lessons**

**Canada's uneasy
ties to Castro's
Marxists**



President Fidel Castro Ruz

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

APRIL 21, 1984 VOL. 10 NO. 16

COVER

The new Cuba

Twenty-five years ago that week Fidel Castro repelled an attempt by 1,200 Cuban exiles to land in the Bay of Pigs and reinvade the Caribbean island. Castro's victory consolidated his power. But Cuba is changing, caught between its ideological allegiance to Marxism and the yearning of younger Cubans for change. —Page 24

PHOTOGRAPH BY MICHAEL O'NEILL FOR MACLEAN'S



A blow against free trade
 The Maltese government suffered a stunning setback when the provincial U.S. Senate finance committee said it would oppose talks on free trade with Canada. —Page 40



'Just once to be free'
 Milla Melnyk, honorary chairman of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, is urging Canadians to watch Alex, The Life of a Child to air on CBC-TV this week. —Page 60



The Ottawa runner mill
 Ottawa's back rooms are rife with gossip and jockeying as men and their aides trade information about who will replace whom in a expected cabinet shuffle. —Page 12



Youth fiction comes of age
 Often overlooked by adult readers, Canadian fiction for adolescents now enjoys a generous share of the international market—and some growing readers. —Page 62

CONTENTS

Art	73
Bills	59
Books	67
Brassing	11
Business Economy	99
Canada	12
Cover/World	24
Debate	32
Editorial	3
Fotheringham	76
Justice	51
Letters	4
Newsweek	95
Passages	4
People	60
Publishing	62
Space	55

TRUDEAU

Trudeau's return

I was amazed to see a resurrected Pierre Trudeau on your March 31 cover ("The Real Pierre Elliott Trudeau"). Surely Canadians have buried the memory of this man who, with one hand, scrupulously middle-fingered Canadians from coast to coast and, with the other, lovingly pork-barrelled largess and positions to his political buddies. The picture a remnant not of pleasant nostalgic memories but of one of Canada's brilliant intellectualists who fell victim to Lord Aton's off-odour diction that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

—AL DREHAR

North Vancouver, B.C.

Neutrality and defence

It does not often agree with Barbara Amiel, but her column "The case against neutrality" (March 31) was bang on. In trying to pass off the war against Hitler as just another international shaggy, Guyanese Dyer loses credibility. Our "problem" is not one of geography regarding the United States. Our problem is that we are a Western democracy in a world of totalitarianism. The preservation of democracy entails commitment to its defence, hence our loathable role is writ and scrawled.

—DAVID POLZELLA

Toronto

Barbara Amiel states, "America had a nuclear monopoly from 1945 to 1949 and unquestioned nuclear superiority until the Cuban missile crisis, but never used the bomb." Perhaps she could inform



Trudeau: power corrupts

year readers who bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki—I always thought it was the Americans. Perhaps I've been watching too many left-wing TV films.

—JOHN A. KOKER

Edmonton, Ont.

Condescending to popularity

So Jay Fielding reveals "a surprising ripple of ecocriticism" in her latest book ("A suburban soap opera," Books, March 31). What a condescending review! When will the literary establishment realize that there are first-class writers in Canada who take the writing of popular fiction very seriously? I suspect that if Bakula, Hardy and even Jane Austen were writing now, Canadian reviewers would accuse them, too, of writing predictable soap opera.

—BENJAMIN BOWEN

Winnipeg

Fairness to founders

In your March 31 edition you write, "Meanwhile, [Stanley] lawyer, Douglas Christie, and James Keegstra—the Alberta teacher fined \$5,000 for promoting hatred—have founded the Canadian Free Speech League in Calgary to denounce censorship" ("An outlier in ellipsis," Follow-up). Nothing I nor James Keegstra "founded the Canadian Free Speech League." The Canadian Free Speech League was founded and incorporated as a Federal Society in March 1986, as a civil liberties advocacy group by Kellie Sobles and Eldon Snow and Richard Lowers of Victoria. I am asking in fairness to them that you correct that aspect of your story. I am general counsel to the Canadian Free Speech League.

—DONALD CHRISTIE

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply names, addresses and a telephone number. Mail correspondence is sent to the Editor. Writers' inquiries: Marlene Hunter-Ridd, 777 Ave. St. Toronto, Ont. M5S 1P7.

PASSAGES

DEED: Centenarian David Trimble, who claimed to be 118, but who was actually 103 according to his son Clayton, 70, in Belleville, Ont. Trimble said that he was born in 1867, which would have made him the world's oldest person following the death in February of Shigeru Inoue of Japan, at 120. But Clayton Trimble has his father's 1902 marriage certificate which gives the elder Trimble's age as 36. Trimble could neither read nor write, but dictated two popular books about his life, *When I Was a Boy* (1960) and *The Road to St. Ole* (1979). Trimble was married four times and fathered 19 children.

APPOINTED: Former Ontario lieutenant-governor John Aldrich, 62, as the rector of the University of Toronto, starting July 1. And will succeed George Ignatieff, chancellor since 1989. Aldrich served as Ontario's 33rd lieutenant-governor from September, 1980, until September, 1985, when he was succeeded by Lincoln Alexander.

AWARDED: The Order of Canada, to William Davis, 58, who served in the Ontario legislature for 25 years, the last 13 as premier, until he retired last year, along with one-legged runner Steve Pappas, 59, and 71 other Canadians, by Gov. Gen. Jenness Stuart, in Ottawa.

ELECTION: Movie star Clint Eastwood, 55, as mayor of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif., with a landslide 79.3 per cent of the vote, defeating incumbent Charlotte Townsend, 61. Seventy-three per cent of the 4,142 voters turned out, compared with 22 per cent two years ago when Townsend ran unopposed. Eastwood said of his victory, "It made my day."

RETIRING: George Melnes, 63, from his job as weekend and backup reader on CBC TV's evening news broadcasts. Melnes, who has read the news since 1963, will do his last show on May 31. Melnes said he was taking early retirement because of the CBC's preference that journalists, rather than announcers, read the news, which precluded his rise to full-time anchor.

FITTED: Barney Rosen, 68, from his post as president and chief executive officer of Gross Press, the avant-garde publishing company he founded in New York's Greenwich Village in 1962, by co-owner Lord Weidenfeld and Ann Getty who bought Grove Press last year. Under Rosen, Grove was the first to publish the unexpurgated versions of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* by D.H. Lawrence and *Tropic of Cancer* by Henry Miller, and introduced Sazzad Bekkett and Joan Green to American readers.

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Why mass murderers kill

In the past 25 years the number of mass killers has risen dramatically, primarily in the United States. But despite the U.S. epidemic, there have been relatively few multiple killers in Canada, with the celebrated exception of British Columbia's Clifford Olson. The phenomenon is now the subject of a controversial study by Elliott Leyton, 48, the author of *Thinking Humans: The Rise of the Modern Multiple Murderer*. In it, Leyton argues that multiple killers are "losers" who fail to achieve romantic and social goals set by society, and who take out their frustrations on innocent victims. A professor of anthropology and criminology at Memorial University in St. John's, Nfld., Leyton is the author of six books, including *Dying Hard: The Harbours of Industrial Carcans*. He has consulted for police forces investigating multiple murderers and is a past president of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association. He spoke with Maclean's correspondent Morton Jaks.

Maclean's: Why does someone become a multiple killer?

Leyton: None of these people display any biological abnormality and only a tiny minority display obvious symptoms of psychological abnormality. After five years of total immersion in these men's psychiatric interviews, court transcripts, confessions and videotapes, it

'Multiple murderers are not deranged idiots. They know what they are doing, which is to appease a grudge.'

became obvious to me that they were motivated by trivial things. They were socially ambitious but not talented. When their ambitions were foiled they began to nurture a sustained, vengeful enmity.

Maclean's: What differences are there between serial murderers, who kill over a period of weeks and months, and mass murderers, who commit a single

explosive act of multiple homicide? **Leyton:** There is a difference in their origins. Mass killers are much more likely to come from relatively stable lower-middle-class and middle-middle-class backgrounds. They want to wreak vengeance on the group or class they feel excludes them, and in so doing they make their statement and die. But the serial killer comes from a troubled background—he is adopted or illegitimate or was institutionalized in his childhood. Through his murders he finds a way to achieve his original ambition of a rapid rise in the social order, becoming in the process an international celebrity like David Berkowitz, the Son of Sam.

Maclean's: If such murderers are not clinically insane, are they evil?

Leyton: Social scientists aren't supposed to use words like "evil," but yes. Multiple murderers are not deranged or drooling idiots. They know what they are doing, which is to appease a grudge. And they are willing to steal our souls and disfigure and torture their victims and dump them without any kind of remorse. They have a career to become the centre of the world's attention.

Maclean's: How has the phenomenon of multiple murder changed over the past 30 years?

Leyton: The industrial revolution changed society radically. Suddenly there was a whole new group—middle-

class doctors, lawyers, teachers and civil servants who preyed on homeless boys, prostitutes and disinheriteds. This new middle class consisted of insecure men, unsure of their new status. And they felt that the people they were killing did not live up to the expectations of their rigid class morality. Every industrial society [produces] a multiple murderer, once a decade. The problem remained constant until the late 1960s in the United States.

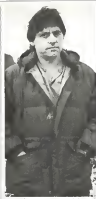
Maclean's: Why the United States?

Leyton: There are basically two factors first, a social order in which winners and losers are created and in which losers increasingly pay a terrible price, and second, and much more important, cultural messages of violence. Violence is, every day and in every cultural message, validated and legitimized as an acceptable response to frustration.

Maclean's: When did this culture of violence begin?

Leyton: It started to explode in the late 1930s with the films of Sam Peckinpah, the second violence depicted on television (and) became the Clint Eastwood. But notably, the Vietnam war that people saw every night on TV "destabilized" and "normalized" their notion of violence. So these who were incubating a major grudge in their lives began to get flesh on their fantasies.

Maclean's: How dramatic has the in-



Leyton, 'cultural messages of violence'

crease in multiple murders in the United States been since then? **Leyton:** It has been very dramatic. Whereas there was one multiple murderer in the 1930s, by 1984 the United States was producing one multiple murderer a month. One department of justice official recently estimated that there were as many as 100 serial killers alone currently operating in the country.

Maclean's: Why not? Multiple murder as common in Canada as in the United States?

Leyton: First, because we don't penalize our losers nearly as severely here—we don't rank them as irredeemable garbage. Secondly, despite the barrage of violent media from the United States, we still seem to manufacture a peaceable culture on our own. This could change, however.

Maclean's: Is U.S. society partly of an oncoming backsliding?

Leyton: Yes, by allowing multiple murderers to become celebrities, by letting them hold court with biographers while their victims' families are left unprotected. But the most important thing we fail to do is to make people see how evil these crimes are and how there has to be an adequate punishment. We do not treat violent crimes seriously. We are much more inclined to take property crimes more seriously. ☐

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The town ecology built

Davis, Calif., is the city that the ecology movement has rebuilt. For the most part, the affluent university city 100 km northwest of San Francisco seems to run on two wheels. In a state renowned for its car-clogged expressways, the bicycles outnumber the automobiles in Davis.

The racks outside the local food co-op, begun 15 years ago as a student enterprise and now a 34,000-sq-ft supermarket, are jammed with shoppers' bikes. Bicycles also fill the shady streets which, by city ordinance, are lined with eucalyptus and redwoods as north-south routes and deciduous and fruit trees on west-east ones. "When people move to Davis," said bicycle store manager Jeffrey Blum, "first they go to the real estate office. Then they go to the bike shop."

A product of the 'small is beautiful' philosophy of the early 1970s, the city of about 42,000 adapted far-reaching and innovative policies since 1972 that transformed the quiet farm town—threatened by suburban



Resident adjusting her solar panel roof

sprawl from adjacent Sacramento—into an internationally celebrated paragon of environmental virtues. By law, each resident must separate household trash—including used motor oil, glass, aluminum products and newspapers—for recycling. Another law requires new apartments to provide hooks for clotheslines for avoidance drying of clothes, and after 1977, city councils frequently insisted that homes must include solar energy panels that face south. Typically, developers eyeing far busier building sites within the city have offered to expand the 20 km of bike paths.

The town where it is bad form not to cultivate a compost heap attracts visitors from around the world, eager to learn from the unique experiment. It has passed the currency of the Prince of Wales, who visited in 1977, and Roushyn Carter, wife of then-president Jimmy Carter, who wheeled along the bike paths in 1979 and professed to be "just amazed." And two years ago, French President François Mitterrand arrived for an inspection visit with a squadron of helicopters, touching down on the green near Yolo House, an innovative solar-energy-substitution, inadvertently blowing the roof off a small garage in the process.

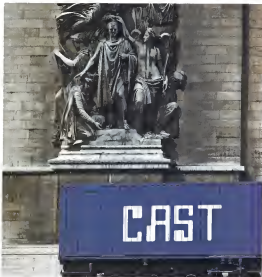
The residents of Davis are anything but a typical cross-section of America. Statistically, the city has the third-best educated population in the United States. The largest employer in the University of California at Davis. Navy and polluting industries are outlawed. Indeed, the largest private business is a strictly controlled tennis center.

By electing students to the city council, the university's student population was in part responsible for the city's decision in 1973 to adopt its ecological policies. And since then, graduates who have stayed on—as well as newcomers attracted by the city's serene way of life—have continued highly involved in forming the community's liberal, sometimes grandiose policies on everything from tree planting to foreign affairs.

Detractors have nicknamed the town the People's Republic of Davis. It was among the first U.S. cities to declare itself officially opposed to the Vietnam war, apartheid and nuclear weapons and one of the first to declare itself a sanctuary for Central American refugees. Davis residents' current policymaking once prompted a local newspaper columnist to predict that the city would one day declare itself salt- and caffeine-free.

But an ecologically pure life has not guaranteed urban peace for Davis. The placid neighborhoods, same with

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streets named after characters and places in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* novels, were rocked two years ago by the double slaying of two university students. The killings disrupted the local town's belief that its policies had rendered it immune to the urban troubles of other U.S. cities. Bold local Methodist minister Lorenz Schultz at the time "Some of us tend to get swept up in the mythology of Davis." Then, three years ago, the city that prided itself on its open-mindedness, played reluctant host to a racially motivated murder the stabbing death of a 17-year-old Vietnamese-born high school student during a fight with white students.

The killing prompted the formation of several citizens' committees to study the problem. The findings criticized the very underpinnings of the city's success story, concluding that Davis had become, scientifically, an almost exclusive haven for whites. In spite of a civic policy calling for non-discriminatory housing, it found that because of controlled growth and high demand, home prices were high—averaging \$180,000 (U.S.). And with a tight rental accommodation market, non-whites, who were more likely to have low incomes, were effectively squeezed out of Davis. Mayor Ann Evans said that for all the city's good intentions is "fighting wrongs," such as apartment in South Africa, "it's easier to do it when it's not real close." She added, "This is Davis's dark side."

At the same time, the city's physical amenities are coming under pressure. Lobbying by businessmen eager to tap the city's affluent market has challenged restrictions on the size and number of commercial buildings in the business district. At present, no building within the city limits is taller than two stories. Developers' lobbyists are attempting to take advantage of city hall's first-year projected deficit of \$1 million (U.S.) on the city's \$20-million (U.S.) budget for 1985-87. Some residents favor increasing the tax base with more development in order to erase the deficit, while others advocate increasing taxes.

The issue will be decided during city elections in June. But for many residents, the city's unique character remains more precious than a balanced budget and increased prosperity. Margaret Deane Morse, for one, abandoned what she described as the anonymity of nearby Sacramento for Davis with her family three years ago. "We moved to get out of the feeling of a big city," she said. "Now I feel I'm doing more for the environment. I wouldn't want to move."

—PAUL NORDSTROM in Davis

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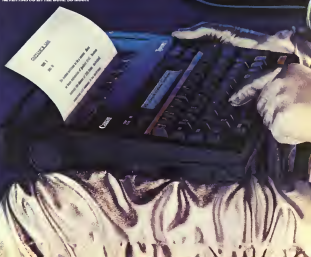
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The Auschwitz camp: reminders of Christian silence during the Holocaust

A disputed sanctuary

The plan, hatched with great goodwill, turned into a painful and unexpected clash between Jews and Gentiles. In 1984, 10 Polish Catholic nuns of the Carmelite Order decided to establish a retreat for prayer and atonement for the horrors of the Second World War. They chose as the site of their retreat the infamous Auschwitz concentration camp, where 25 million Jews lost their lives. The mass refurbished a sanatorium shed just outside the camp in southern Poland. But instead of providing peace, the sanctuary has become the focus of a dispute between Christians and Jews in Europe and North America.

Jewish groups argue that the camp is primarily a symbol of Jewish suffering under the Nazis and should remain that way. Jon Kohn, Jewish community leader in Strasbourg, France, declared that the retreat would only reveal Jews of Christian silence and complicity during the Holocaust.

Jewish protests against the retreat gathered momentum last December when the president of the World Jewish Congress, Marston Rockefeller, Edgar Bronfman, travelled to Warsaw to discuss the issue with Polish government officials. Other Jewish delegations then sent petitions to Cardinal Franciszek Macharski—as Archbishop of Cracow, he has responsibility for the parish that surrounds Auschwitz—demanding that the nuns be removed from the sacred ground. Macharski responded that while Auschwitz had been a tragedy for Jews, the camp was

a symbol of torment for all Poles as well. Said Macharski: "Auschwitz belongs to humanity as a whole. The memory of each and every victim should be honored."

Unswayed by Macharski's argument, the five leading rabbis in Europe jointly wrote to Pope John Paul II in late March asking that he intervene and have the retreat rescinded. "Auschwitz has become synonymous with the Jewish Holocaust and the fact it could serve as a site for a religious pilgrimage would be perceived as a grave offense by the Jewish community," the rabbis declared. They added that the nuns' presence was doubly distressing to them because Catholics were the first persecuted by the majority of Nazi enthusiasts.

Eventually, West European Catholics suggested a compromise, calling for the construction of a synagogue at Auschwitz to function alongside the Carmelite retreat. It would parallel a similar arrangement in Dachau, West Germany, where a small chapel and synagogue were built together on the site of a concentration camp after the war. But Jewish leaders responded coolly to the suggestion, declaring that it would be tantamount to accepting that Catholics have as strong a moral claim to Auschwitz as the Jews. Declared one: "We have no objective in the Carmelite praying for the camp's victims. But decency demands they do it from a distance."

—PETER LEWIS in Florida

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Pride in the 'Park'

Marian Bree sat on a sagging brown chaise longue and complained about the radiator. "The hot is here sometimes," the 43-year-old housewife said. Still, the mother of three had no serious complaints about living in the sprawling subdivided housing project called Regent Park, located in central Toronto. Indeed, she meddled with little regard the remarkable house on a nearly street in which she and her family had rented before moving to Regent Park.

As "monocities," broke new ground in numerous ways. It was the first in Canada to be built using funds from three levels of government—the city, the province and Ottawa all shared in its construction cost. As well, it was the first to pair rents to family size and income.

While the project is still recognized as a success, few planners today would be willing to duplicate Regent Park as an answer to the lack of low-income housing. But after 36 years, Toronto's



Children's playground inside Regent Park; modern multi-story apartment buildings

32 years ago. "There were a bunch of house fires going on around us at the time," she said. "I think a lot of them may have been caused by arson. I didn't like that." Ron, her husband, Reginald, and their kids saw Kevin (real name) in a single apartment in Regent Park. Today, despite the stigma many Canadians attach to people who live in subdivided housing complexes, Ron, her husband and another son, Doug, enjoy life in the sprawling neighborhood. "As long as I live," she said, "I'll want to live here."

The first phase of the 30-acre project, known to its 9,000 residents as simply "the Park," opened in 1949. At the time, urban planners hailed it as an innovative solution to the explosive postwar problem of overcrowded slum housing. Indeed, the Park, which is made up of medium-rise apartment buildings as well as row houses known

planners remain satisfied with the huge development and say that the project is in no danger of serious deterioration.

At the time it was built, Regent Park's tidy though monotonous network of almost identical buildings was a dramatic improvement on the squalid, sprawling slums it had replaced. Built in a tough neighborhood known as Chalmersville, Regent Park accommodated most of the 800 low-income or unemployed families who dwelt in one of Canada's most notorious slums.

Many of the old houses that were demolished to make room for the project were grossly overcrowded and condemned by city housing officials as vermin-infested firetraps. City officials said that the cost of fighting fires in the area far exceeded the buildings' worth. At the same time, social wel-

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free experts declared that the slams were breeding grounds for crime and psychological disorders. Indeed, after Regent Park's construction, police recorded a 56 per cent drop in crimes linked to juvenile delinquency in the same vicinity.

At first, working-class homeowners in the area as well as real estate developers, opposed the idea of special subsidized housing. Critics said that the government had no role in providing housing for the poor. But Toronto taxpayers overwhelmingly approved the project in a special 1947 referendum. The first tenants to move into Regent Park were the seven-member family of Alfred Blatts. The Blatts had lived in the squalor of a condemned house across the street from the project's project. The house had few amenities



Blatts is parking lot, Regent facility

Baths were taken in a galvanized steel bathtub with cold water and the family cooked by using a wood-burning stove. They entered a radically improved environment. In their new home, the Blatts enjoyed a modern bathroom with hot water. The cleaner new apartment featured hardwood floors and a kitchen fully equipped with modern appliances.

A second project, known as Regent Park South, was built in the late 1960s, adding 228 subsidized units for a total of 3,129. The second phase was intended to build on the sense of community that had grown up among the first occupants. But residents say that the broad, four-lane Dundas Street Road between the two phases, hampers that goal. Indeed, they once referred to the dividing line as the Berlin Wall.

While the area has changed little physically since its inception, the demographic makeup has. The first tenants lived in the Anglo-Bacon Protestant and Catholic New, according to the chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority, Albert Rose, who participated in the original development, many residents are immigrants from Europe and the Third World. As well, he said that 80 per cent are single parents, many of them women and if anything, they are even more deeply rooted in the misery of poverty than their predecessors. Rose is unemployed or disabled. Said Rose: "They are the poorest people in the country."

Despite the praise for Regent Park, housing specialists say that the bold experiment will likely never be re-

peated. Planners now favor higher-density projects that blend lower- and middle-income families to justify a stronger sense of community integration. Others criticize the basic design of Regent Park. They charge that its monotonously similar buildings clash with the surrounding neighborhoods of Victorian-era houses and Toronto city councilor Joanne Campbell, for one, said that the design creates a sense of isolation for Regent Park residents. Part of the problem, she says, is that there are no thoroughfares in the broad complex, all arterial streets terminate in dead ends inside the project. Added Campbell: "It's a lesson in how not to build public housing."

But many city planners concede that, unlike similar projects in the United States that have been allowed to de-

teriorate, Regent Park remains a well-maintained, if spartan, facility. Despite minor vandalism, the Park is relatively untroubled by crime and juvenile delinquency. And the provincial government, which operates Regent Park, has not considered redeveloping the project, which will have paid for itself through tenants' rents by 1991. Planners have yet to determine if any changes are even needed. "It will outlive the way it is for some time," planner Norm Massey said. And many long-term residents, such as 89-year-old Patricia Barrett, continue to be happy with life in the Park. Proud of her modest one-bedroom apartment, Barrett declared, "People could have it a lot more elsewhere, and they do."

—FELI FERNANDES in Toronto



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AN AMERICAN VIEW

An education system under siege

By Fred Bruning

Teachers are swell people, generally speaking, and should be treated accordingly. For some, teaching less than Congressional Minutes of Honor are in order, such as the magnanimity of their service to the republic. Who among us, after all, would care to attempt pedagogue discourse with the Sex Pistols crowd or spend hours reciting Shakespeare to students of Truly Excellent Jobs? Let's salute the heroes who stand guard in lunchrooms while expelling what overboard and most foul specials rise around the tables. To every stalwart soul who would so much as consider amplifying human reproduction in a room full of 14-year-olds, hats off.

When it comes to the subject of teacher appreciation, though, there is far less than common sense. As might be expected, certain crises are annually provoked by the simple issue of summer leave. Evidently, the karmic temperament in such that if your neighbor gets two months vacation because he is a teacher and you the standard two-week reprieve, you will respond negatively upon seeing that individual head his Winnebago towed Yellowstone Park. "Are they've been on the gravy train too long," complained an unrepentant citizen, referring to educators, one and all. The idea was that teachers should find genuine appreciation, preferably the type that leads to seat reservations and lower bank charges.

To be taken more seriously, are those Americans who worry about the future of our nation as number 1. No doubt we are in peril on that score, if academic achievement is a measure. Prognostics announced recently by the department of education show that American ninth graders were about so weak as could be imagined. Our best high school seniors—the top five per cent, the very cream of the crop—scored no better than average 20 nations while, on the junior high level, U.S. students were about midway of last in Third World countries.

But that's not the worst of it. Real disaster occurred when the Dallas Times Herald distributed a questionnaire to 123-year-olds at home and abroad. Not only did American kids rate unimpressively—fourth in a field of eight countries—but 30 per cent of our offspring couldn't just sit United States on a soap! One can only imagine how these beleaguered collegebreds will fare

later in life when searching for smaller temples, say Lake Erie, in the State of Idaho or downtown Baltimore, Md.

Unavoidably, such astounding ineptitude on the part of students has raised questions about teachers, too. Many variables affect the learning experience, but who can blame parents for wondering if the schoolroom is really known as staff-of-the-math-instructor can solve equations as deftly as his Japanese counterpart, if the so-called student maven can locate Raripae on the desk-top globe?

So deep are the concerns and, ultimately, so political, that 38 states have been moved to require a basic competency test for prospective teachers. The trend toward qualifying criteria for the teaching job in education underlines the hunch that younger educators just aren't so well equipped as their predecessors, whose reputation is not exactly above reproach either.

Unavoidably, the astounding ineptitude of U.S. students has raised questions about the abilities of teachers

"New recruits to teaching are less academically qualified than those who are leaving," agreed a Rand Corp. report.

It is surely ironic speculation that a leading qualifying test itself isn't well-qualified. "Some of the questions, like in science, seemed to be written on about a ninth-grade level," and a college senior who had just taken the National Teacher Examination. "If you studied those subjects in high school, you'd do all right."

Buckle teachers aren't the only ones under pressure. Last month more than 200,000 faculty and administrators in Texas-based, state-certified professions—were required to take assessments designed to measure basic language skills and math; objected to though assigned to a semester's duty in detention hall.

Less than educators quarreled that: 1) the tests did not reflect classroom performance, 2) teachers were harassed for life and should not be vulnerable to disqualification, 3) the whole process was convoluted and tended to undercut confidence in professional educators. "A competency test implies that

some teachers are incompetent," remarked a spokesman for the National Education Association.

Panicky and administrators took the matter to court, lost, and finally fledged off to the test-taking rooms, some wearing students that said "Disorderly." Results are yet to be announced, but the optimistically early line suggests a five per cent failure rate—verminous, it would seem, given that the material wasn't exactly of the brain-teasing variety. One question asked only that test-takers spot the misspelled word "disenard."

Arkansas and Georgia also administer tests to veteran teachers—the exam in Georgia is specific to subject matter being taught—and it's a pool of test scores that will follow. The prospect is not cheering for educators who say they do a tough job for modest pay and just don't need the grief of a city, degrading multiple-choice test designed to expense an unimpressive public.

As an alternative to testing, some teachers suggest expanded classroom observation and other civilised means of evaluation. But many educators acknowledge privately that the in-class method is suspect because teachers usually know their head and claim they are to be watched—and because parents and administrators are reluctant to lower the beam on their bellies, is any teacher. "It's a shame," and a former teacher, recalling the process.

It is surely ironic that test takers are looking for some one, straightforward way of confirming that teachers indeed can spell "disenard" and maybe even comprehend a paragraph or two containing words of similar left. One kids are turning into world-class airheads, in the fear, and we better be sure their mentors at least are able to read and write.

But educators are only part of the story. If we want our progeny to assume their share of the world's shopping malls and Pao-Mao, we've got to, then we better have down on the home front. We should throw a blanket over the tv, talk politics at the dinner table, go broke on books instead of paperback, sit around the table about homework, stop to teach with the school, never sit up. Teachers important enough to take competency tests? Maybe we should check out parents, too.

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Norwalk* in New York.



The Ottawa rumor mill

Brian Mulroney clearly had his political batteries recharged looking fit and tanned after a 10-day vacation in Palm Beach, Fla., the Prime Minister strode into the House of Commons last week, his spirits buoyed by a steady stream of good news. As Parliament returned from its Easter recess, the nation's economy was spurred by a general decline in borrowing rates—more than three-quarters of a percentage point to 9.35 per cent in the trend-setting Bank of Canada rate. At the same time, a Gallup poll reported that Mulroney's Conservative government had surged to a seven-point lead in popular opinion over the opposition Liberals (41 per cent to 34 per cent).

But the high spirits did not last long. At a Friday-morning news conference, Mulroney was visibly surprised to learn that the chairman of the powerful U.S. Senate finance committee, Robert Packwood, had threatened to reject proposed free trade talks between Canada and the United States—the centerpiece of the Conservative government's economic strategy. Mulroney was quick to dismiss the development as evidence that might persuade free trade critics in Canada that the "free trade" opposition will be led by the Prime Minister. "It might do something for Canadian nationalists who believe that the United States has been down there on loaded guns, just waiting for Canadians to negotiate a deal with them." But while Mulroney insisted that the minister's note, expected this week, would not be the Reagan administration's final word, it was plainly a major setback to hopes for an early agreement with Washington.

In the early part of the week, the talk in Ottawa focused not so much on the Prime Minister as on his cabinet. The prospect of a June shuffle of min-

isters prompted corridor and cocktail-party discussions, as politicians and senior newsmen traded report cards on Mulroney's ministers. Speculation was rife about which members were slated for political oblivion—and who might take their place.

The passing game is a well-practised art at Parliament Hill, and this

backbench MP for the first time to be guaranteed debate on private members' bills. And the politicians wasted no time in teasing the limits of their new rights. In fact, Minister of State for Finance Barbara McDougall was forced to lead off backbenchers' demands for an emergency debate on a controversial bill by the guest honoree compliments to take over Greater Corp. (page 48). Other Tory backbenchers were equally bold. William Dennis (Peterborough) tested Mulroney's resolve to honor an election pledge to hold a free vote on capital punishment by introducing a bill calling for the death penalty well ahead of the government's own timetable for the debate. And Cape Breton's Lawrence O'Brien proposed controversial Criminal Code amendments that would protect the legal rights of unborn children.

While he named his 40-member cabinet in September, 1984, Mulroney gave ministers two years to prove themselves. And one prime-ministerial adviser: "Two years is enough time to assess the talents and the weaknesses." Mulroney shuffled his junior ministers last August and made other changes prompted by three resignations. Now, 18 months into his term, Mulroney seems determined to root out potential deadwood from a cabinet that now numbers 39, and to recognize backbench talent. Certainly, the backbenchers are eager for promotion and a taste of

power.

The expected June shuffle will be designed to address two pressing political problems. First, although Mulroney commands a healthy Commons majority—211 seats to the Liberals' 29 and the New Democratic Party's 30—the time has come for him to put his 1989 election team in place. Second, despite holding 58 of the 15 federal seats in Quebec, Conservatives acknowledge that the cabinet lacks a Quebecer in a

key cabinet economic post. Said Conservative party president William Jarvis: "I content myself by saying you are not going to bleed off the air those big hitters. You've got to develop them. Whether heard of Jean Charest and Mire Laflamme? At some point they have to start."

Black-rushing Tories have identified several Quebec MPs as potential cabinet members. Grand-seigneur rockstar member Monique Landry (Blainville-Dessau Montjourn), for one, impressed party officials with her deft organization of the Tory convention in Montreal last month. Deputy Speaker Marcel Denis (Verchères) has been a solid performer in English Canada another Conservative on the rise is Ontario MP Thomas Rubeck, 47 (London West).

As re-charterer of Parliament's special joint House-Senate committee on international relations, he delivered an equivocal report on Canada's role in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. But insiders say that the report's conclusions—to support Washington in principle while hedging on actually participating in the \$26-billion Star Wars effort—was exactly what Mulroney wanted to hear.

While the Prime Minister is not expected to shuffle the senior players in his cabinet, senior Tories say some junior ministers have earned promotions. Minister of State for Finance Barbara McDougall (St. Paul's), 49, has drawn high praise for her handling of her cabinet's western trade fellows and her efforts to reform financial institutions. One cabinet aide says that McDougall has "proved herself under fire." Her own aides are pushing her for Communications. So in current Communications Minister Marcel Massé's shuffle, why not her? "I would be headed for a more senior portfolio. And one insider: "What she will come to represent is the new generation of women politicians."

Another minister who has impressed Michael O'Brien in Labor Minister William Ivens (St. John's West, Sask.) is a former who grows wheat, the low-key McKnight, 45, has admirably managed his portfolio, in addition to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp. But he does not sit on the cabinet's 16-member priorities

and planning committee, which is the government's policymaking heart. That, says one insider, should be corrected. "He has terrific potential and should be there discussing the politi-



McDougall saving political pretensions under fire

cal direction of the government."

Most cabinet watchers agree that if Mulroney is to wage the next election with a strong team, he must make some tough decisions. Said a former backbencher aide not now a Tory lobbyist: "If he's smart he'll get ruthless and get rid of the deadwood." Among ministers whose names are often cited as threatened with dismissal or demotion are Walter McKee (minister of state for immigration) and Ted Nelson (Fisheries). Nelson, blamed for a generally lackluster performance and poor political judgment, has "the shoddy under lap," and a weaker ministerial aide. Nelson, who dined an embarrassed academic guest for Finance Minister Michael Wilson's 1985 budget speech, has been the target of equally merciless attacks.

Other Tories who insiders say are

headed for the political shadows include Jack Morin (Tourism), who allowed glowing notes in a column line to be used in television advertising aimed at attracting American visitors, backbencher Patrick Boyer whose *Equinox* for All respect recommended that homosexuals be allowed to march into Canada's Armed Forces, causing a brief furore, and another Quebecer, Andre Champagne, whose performance in the 1984 portfolio earned him a speedy transfer to Employment and Immigration.

The fate of Michel Gél (Consumer and Corporate Affairs) is unclear. Many observers have blamed Gél, 45, for being generous for a senior portfolio that insiders say Gél is not developing as fast or as smoothly as had been hoped. Doubts surfaced after he resigned a departmental report recommending that Gulf Canada's Montreal refineries should have remained open, even after a cut had decided they would be shut down. Moreover, with Gél's corporate competition bill now under debate in the House and major legislation on generic drugs and registration of lobbyists planned, Mulroney is said to be reluctant to shift him.

Heard by June week's Gallup results, political observers believe that Mulroney favors promoting the House in June, shuffling the cabinet and reworking Canada's third Parliament for a third speech in the second session in September. The speech establishing government policy may signal the intention to secure agreement from Premier Robert Bourassa's new Liberal government in Quebec to the constitution, which former premier René Lévesque rejected. Depending on the fate of the free trade debate in Congress, it might also lead new targets in talks with the United States. Two years from now, resident profits, Mulroney will ask G-7's Jean Jaures to dissolve Parliament for a June election. Said Senator Lowell Murray: "That's not a hell of a lot of time. We have to start good now. It's a tight ship on an election footing." Last week a retired Mulroney appeared ready to do just that.

—BLAKE MCKENZIE and PAUL GILBERT, in Ottawa



Mulroney still has a lot to prove, political deadwood

season's exercise is enhanced by two key factors. The Prime Minister's need to get a team in place to fight the next election and to shore up Quebec's presence in the cabinet. Those factors have backroom jockeying, wild rumors and jockeying among ministerial aides, with a firm eye on their own future, trying to position their horses.

The mood of opportunism was heightened by last week's change in House of Commons rules that allowed



Loading grain in Thunder Bay: a global glut and a world price war

Crisis on the prairies

The past 18 months have been brutal for Prairie farmers. First, an army of ravenous grainhoopsters marched across wheat fields last spring. Then, a severe summer drought ravaged large tracts of the western prairie belt for the second consecutive year. Finally, last autumn heavy rain and snowfalls made thousands of acres of cropland wet for harvest. Now, farmers are facing a new—and man-made—threat. Last week, responding to a precipitous drop in world grain prices caused by overproduction, Charles Meyer, minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, announced that the board plans to slash the price it pays western farmers for their wheat by 29 per cent effective Aug. 1. Stuart Thomson, executive secretary of the National Farmers Union, said the drop in the government-guaranteed "initial price" to \$130 from \$168 a ton could cost farmers an average of \$16,000 a year in net income and leave many into bankruptcy. And Thomson: "Very serious damage will be done to farmers—and to the communities that depend on them."

Economists say the expanded loss of \$100 million to \$1 billion in grain growers' income could seriously hurt the western economy, already battered

by falling oil and gas prices. Prairie farmers' troubles could also affect other sections of the nation's economy. At \$4.5 billion in 1984, wheat is Canada's third-largest export earner after forest and mining products. As a result, the Conservative government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is faced with a dilemma: to ignore the grain industry and pay the political price or to bail out farmers with subsidies that hamper federal attempts to reduce the deficit.

Urgent calls for government farm assistance followed closely on the pricing decision. In Ottawa, Liberal Leader John Turner said the wheat price cut had plunged the western provinces into a "wholesale crisis," while new Leader Ed Broadbent said it had reduced farm income to "shock" levels. In response, Mulroney said farmers would get a hefty payment, expected to be about \$500 million, from the Western Grain Stabilization Fund this week. He told a news conference that his government had spent more

than \$1 billion on grants and subsidies for western agriculture, but added, "There's more that we have to do and we're going to try and do it within the constraints imposed on us by this economic situation."

But grain industry spokesmen said the payout from the fund—and which the government lacks in \$5 for every \$1 contributed by participating farmers, for use when their cash flows fall below a certain level—was not sufficient. They said the government should also supply so-called "deficiency payments"—subsidies that bridge the gap between the world price of wheat and the farmers' production costs. Ted Turner, president of the 65,000-member Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, says that a one-year deficiency program would cost Ottawa about \$1 billion.

Canadian farmers have been caught in a fierce grain war between the world's two biggest producers, the United States and the second-ranked European Community (EC). Both pay massive subsidies to their wheat farmers. Under the U.S. farm bill enacted in December, Washington will pay out an estimated \$18 billion over the next five years to lower the export price of American wheat and capture a larger share of the world market, while maintaining the price paid to farmers. The United States and the EC have flooded the market with low-priced wheat—undercutting smaller producers like Canada and Australia. "Canadian farmers are competing against the U.S. Treasury," said University of Manitoba agricultural economist Darryl Kraft.

Already hurt by bad weather and crashing land and equipment prices, many of the West's 155,000 grain farmers say they will have to sell their farms, unless they get assistance from Ottawa. One Janus, 35, who farms 800 acres near Oak Lake in northwestern Manitoba, said the price cut "can be the last nail in the coffin."

Janus lost between \$30,000 and \$40,000 last year after fall rains reduced the value of his wheat crop. Since then he has cut back on expensive fertilizers and increased household expenses. There has been no family holiday since 1977. "Farming has always had its ups and downs, but you could always see light at the end of the tunnel," said Janus. "Now, I don't see any light."

—MARLENE GIER—616 DUNDAS STREET W. TORONTO



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A talk-show compromise

For a short time it looked as though the bitter labour dispute was over. After reaching an informal agreement on April 6 with Newfoundland's Conservative government, 5,500 public servants who had staged a five-week illegal strike streamed back to work last Monday. But negotiations aimed at reaching a contract for the Newfoundland Association of Public Employees (NAPÉ) broke down after only seven hours. And chief union negotiator Thomas Hannon said "a very, very real possibility" existed that the union would resume its strike. Hannon accused Premier Brian Peckford's government of reneging on its most important promise: wage parity with other provincial civil servants. In turn, Peckford said the union was being unreasonable and insisted that the government had put its best offer forward.

Then, on the eve of the union's deadline for going back on strike, a radio hostess who provided the opportunity for the two sides to start talking again, both Peckford and NAPÉ president Fraser Macchi telephoned a radio station in St. John's to blame each other for the impasse, and they charged each other to send emissaries to resume negotiations. The co-signs, off-air talks resumed Thursday and continued into the weekend. Both sides agreed not to discuss the state of the talks with reporters.

In addition to wage parity, the major issue in the talks was promotions. "The union wants permanent positions in the public service to be determined by seniority," said Peckford. "Our position is that merit is very important." But Hannon denied that the union wanted promotions to be based exclusively on seniority. "That would be ludicrous," he said.

The two sides did agree to a compromise on one contentious issue—a 1983 amendment to the province's Public Service Collective Bargaining Act that requires union bargaining units and the government to negotiate with each other and designated as essential and forbidden to strike. The results remain to be decided by a legislative review committee, but the government has promised to legislate the right to strike for all workers. In return, the union pledged that during strike action it would maintain "reasonable standards of health, safety and security of the public." ☐



Getty: a gentle manner, a firm hand and a weakening provincial economy

From budget to ballots

It was exactly the sort of budget statement Albertans had expected—a pre-election document filled with programs designed to win votes for the Conservative government of Premier Donald Getty. Even so, many of the Alberta legislature was caught off guard last week when, only two months after Treasurer Lon Hyndman delivered the budget, Getty gave notice that Albertans will go to the polls on May 8. Six months after Getty succeeded Peter Lougheed as leader, Getty's decision to seek a personal vote of confidence was not against the uncertain backdrop of troubling world oil and grain prices, which threaten the province's economic base.

Officials in both troubled sectors had hoped for further aid from the budget, which projected a \$1.9-billion deficit. Only one week earlier the provincial government had unveiled a \$400-million package of tax credits and incentives to boost the flagging energy industry and divert \$2 billion toward debt-plagued farmers. But the oil industry, which has watched crude-oil prices plunge by more than 60 per cent to \$16.70 per barrel since December, received no additional help. The province's farmers fared better with a pledge of \$576 million in price stabilization programs for livestock and grain, in addition to the previously announced low-interest loan plan.

The opposition quickly charged that a pork-barrel budget could bring hefty tax increases to finance the new pro-

grams and also criticized the Tories for inserting debate on the budget by calling the election. Replied Getty: "This budget is our budget, and that's for the entire year."

While Getty's job is in no serious danger—standings at dissolution were Conservatives 15, New Democrats 9 and the Reformists (former Social Credit members) 2—a battle is shaping up between the opposition parties. All three major parties agree that job creation and farms are the major campaign issues. The Liberals, who are one of the least popular parties in the province, favor a floor price for oil, as do the New Democrats—a stance not shared by the federal side or Alberta's oil moguls.

Governing the province with a general manner and a firm hand, Getty, 55, will still have to persuade the 1.5 million registered voters that he can cope with the mounting pressures of a slumping economy. In an interview with Maclean's two days after securing the Tory leadership last October, the former businessman said his ability to handle crises was one of his strengths. Under pressure, said Getty, "my thinking seems to get better." Partisan politics aside, many Albertans are hoping that the pressure of an election will help Getty guide the beleaguered province back to economic stability.

—CLIVE BARRETT with KERRY DRYDEN in EDMONTON



Boag: tracking details on a heavily laden plane that "flew like a dog"

The flight into Gander

Senior flight attendant Mona Gately was sworn in as she told a public hearing in Ottawa last week, 248 American servicemen crammed into the chartered Airway Air DC-8 at the tarmac at Cuero International airport last December, along with military bags, weapons and other carry-on baggage. The cargo hold was also brimming Gately, working the run from Cairo to Cologne, West Germany, thought the Kentucky-based plane overloaded. Hours later, after its transatlantic flight, the jet crashed on takeoff from Newfoundland's Gander International Airport Dec. 12 claiming 254 lives—the worst aviation disaster on Canadian territory.

Last week as the Canadian Aviation Safety Board began a seven-day inquiry into the accident, questions about the plane's loaded weight—an estimated 345,000 lb.—remained unanswered. But during 30 hours of testimony, investigators outlined other factors that may have caused the crash. Among them the possible failure of the plane's No. 4 engine, using as the wings as some combination of errors or malfunctions.

According to evidence from 44 witnesses and 18 investigation reports, the plane seemed almost destined for disaster. The jet's water system leaked and its Pratt & Whitney engines seemed barely more fuel than normal. And the No. 4 engine, running at temperatures 50 degrees higher than the other three, was scheduled to be re-

placed at the flight's conclusion. Staff flight engineer Charles Alonso, who joined the to-be crew Gander Cuero to Cologne, "It flew like a dog."

However, Capt. Arthur Schoppa, who headed the crew to Cologne, told the hearing that Alonso had failed to notify him that the engine had seriously overheated. Calling his flight engineer a "home ass," Schoppa also testified that Alonso had not advised him that a wall panel in the cargo hold, which protected fuel and hydraulic lines, was missing. Had he known that, Schoppa insisted, he would not have flown the plane. At the same time, nothing is known of the crew's last conversations because the cockpit voice recorder was broken before the crash, and the data on an old-fashioned flight data recorder was difficult to decipher. Investigators have concluded that engine No. 4 was operating at reduced power when it let the ground. But the failure of an engine alone, said chief investigator Peter Boag, does not explain the crash.

Other evidence suggested that freezing drizzle on the morning of Dec. 12 may have produced a crippling layer of ice on the wings, which were not de-iced. The plane failed to gain sufficient altitude—behavior consistent with icing, said Boag and investigators lack the evidence to confirm or reject icing—or any other factor—in the tragedy's single cause.

—MELISSA BAYNE in Ottawa

A gamble and a jinx

For more than two decades the prime tract of downtown Winnipeg real estate confounded developers and politicians alike. First a luxury hotel, next a new home for the CBC and then a sports arena were envisioned for the former site of St. Paul's College. One after the other, plans were unveiled, architects' conceptions commissioned—and then the projects collapsed. So when construction finally started on a \$30-million branch of the National Research Council in 1984, it seemed the jinx had been broken. But last week, as the first tenants prepared to move in, that confusion still looked premature.

Initially, the site's new Institute for Manufacturing Technology was to employ 125 scientists and engineers engaged in state-of-the-art research into new technologies. But in November, 1984, federal Finance Minister Michael Wilson abruptly cancelled the project, saying Ottawa could not afford its \$50-million-a-year operating cost. While construction continued, the government looked for other uses.

The result of that search is a striking four-story, aluminum structure now known as the Canadian Institute of Industrial Technology. But when it opens next month, only four—or 125—site staff will be moving in. And while Ottawa will cover the operating deficit for the next five years, the odds for making the centre succeed will lie with the private sector. Says federal Science Minister Frank Oberle: "We have to find ways to make industry do more market-oriented research. It will be up to the NRC to sell the concept." It is, Oberle contends, a gamble. Canada's industry has given low priority to research. Moreover, not one private firm has yet leased any of the institute's 590,000 square feet of space.

Still, institute director Alan Mayne remains optimistic. Sooner rather than later, he says, the problem will be "how we let it in, how we fill the building." Local scientists compare Says physicist Jasper McKee: "Things have gone from being fairly depressing to being fairly upbeat." But operating a joint government-industry partnership of this magnitude is a departure from longstanding NRC practice. And, as McKee adds, "It still has to be shown whether the private sector is going to be turned on by this approach."

—DOLE BARTLE in Winnipeg

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NATIONAL NOTES

Charges of fraud



MacLean resignation

When the Nova Scotia legislature resumed last Feb. 27, Culture, Recreation and Fitness Minister William Joseph (Bill) Joe MacLean was not in his seat. MacLean, 48, was at home, recovering from a heart attack. Last week the seceding Conservative MLA for Inverness North suffered a political setback that is likely to force a delay in his return to the province's political stage. On Tuesday MacLean telephoned his old friend Nova Scotia Premier John Buchanan—godfather to one of MacLean's eight children—and resigned. The reason: pending \$700 charges on 18 counts of fraud and forgery. The charges, covering the period between March 1992, and February, 1994, stemmed from an RCMP investigation into a 1983 election expense claim of \$6,952. MacLean, who said he was "chilled" and "this thing is settled in the courts," has also faced questioning in the legislature over government loans of more than \$1 million to finance a forty-owned motel on Cape Breton Island. Although there were no accusations of wrongdoing, the address noted was seized by the Nova Scotia Resources Development Board last April—for unpaid debts.

New Brunswick rumors

The promises ranged from "the most ambitious attack on unemployment since the advent of the recession in 1981-82," to an affirmative-action program for women in the public service. The New Brunswick throne speech read like the prelude to a provincial election campaign. Notably missing from the speech was Premier Richard Hatfield's withdrawal since he last went to the polls in October, 1992, spending most of the address fueling speculation that the embattled premier will call an election that fall. He has traditionally gone to the polls in the fourth year of a five-year mandate. But many analysts expect that in the next election the 16-year-old Conservative government will fall to the Liberals, who hold 50 seats to the Tories' 20 and the New Democratic Party's one. Others think Hatfield may wait another year, to distance himself from his troubles—most notably, revelations that the premier killed his party \$120,000 for legal fees incurred during the trial that cleared him of a minor drug charge. But while Hatfield was promising to increase the hourly minimum wage to \$4 from \$3.60, outgoing Tory party member James Pickett announced that he will try to persuade the party—especially promising newsmen—to join Hatfield before the next election. But Pickett, part of a group that failed to force a leadership review last year: "What? They candidate would want to start his political career in this environment?"

Tackling acid rain

After years of cringing against transboundary acid rain pollution in North America, environmentalists in Canada took heart last week from signs of action in Washington. In the wake of last month's U.S.-Canada summit meeting, when President Ronald Reagan took a firm step toward controlling the pollution problem, a group of congressmen proposed even stronger measures. The 30 Democratic and Republican members of the

House of Representatives agreed to sponsor legislation aimed at cutting the sulphur emissions by almost half—to 13.4 million tons from the current level of 19.4 million tons a year—by 1997. In March, at meetings with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Washington, Reagan had agreed to enforce a Joint Canadian-U.S. report that blamed the problem: money on industrial emissions. The President pledged his best efforts to raise \$5 billion from government and industry to study ways of reducing the pollution from coal fired power plants. Environmentalists said that last week's commitment, by congressmen, which would set emission standards for each state, amounted to the broadest display yet of political support for acid rain. "I am excited," said Adelle Hartley, co-ordinator of the Canadian Coalition on Acid Rain. "There seems to be a good feeling—something we haven't had on Capitol Hill for five years."

Phone encounters

If the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission approves, Bell Canada will introduce a 15-month trial service to 200,000 London, Ont., residents next month that has some customers worried. The new service, called Chat 350, will allow as many as 10 callers to talk together in free-of-charge discussions. Bell is considering setting certain times for specific topics, such as sports, knitting and car washing, and discussing them—there will pay 15 cents per minute for the service—from using obscene language or trading names and addresses. Bell employees will monitor conversations. Said Bell spokeswoman Denise Horvath: "It's definitely not a glorified dating service." Single parent Jill Armstrong, who lives in London, Ont., 70 km north of London and works at a retail store, said she is concerned that unsupervised children could misuse the service. Last February, after finding a \$26 charge on her phone bill, Armstrong discovered that her 16-year-old daughter, Leona, and 18-year-old son, Matthew, had phoned a Bell-owned U.S. line to hear taped pornographic messages. Still, a teen rap line might be a good idea, Armstrong conceded, if it was properly monitored. "I would rather see the charge on my bill than see kids out walking the streets at night."

Clark's travels



Clark: 'a maver'

The official spokesman, Sean Brady, described the trip as "a must—particularly for new administration." So last week, after 70 months in office, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced he would travel to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel. At 50, Clark is among the youngest of the 100-day agenda of discussions: international terrorism, the Arab-Israeli conflict and a host of bilateral issues affecting Canada's ties with Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel. Although Canada's role in the Middle East peacekeeping process is modest, said Brady, "We are encouraging the spirit of moderation." In Jordan, Clark and his wife, Margaret McMur, opened a Canadian-funded \$700,000 school for 1,328 students—mostly Palestinian refugees—in Jericho. In Cairo, Clark signed an agreement to provide \$4.4 million for a soil enhancement project in the Nile Delta designed to increase production of wheat, cotton and rice and raise annual crop values by more than \$2 billion by 1995.



Cuban beach; Kennedy (below) an island that consolidated the revolution

THE NEW CUBA

WORLD/COVER

The scene could appear on any Caribbean postcard: In the fading Sunday-afternoon sun, the turquoise waves of the Caribbean lap gently against a curve of white sand on Cuba's south shore, where two lovers lie entwined beneath the coconut palms. Above, on the meandering terraces of the Circo Tourist Center, teenagers cruise around a pool and visitors sip beer beneath the yellow blossoms of an ancient mango tree. But most tourists are drawn to the isolated area two hours' drive south of Havana not for a taste of tropical paradise. Instead, they are there to see the site of the two-day Bay of Pigs battle that took place 25 years ago this week—a battle that altered the shape of global politics and is still a powerful legacy to a rapidly changing Cuba.

The reactions evoked in reaction to Girdle's beach depend on their political vantage point. In Cuba, the assault, which began when American troopships launched counterrevolutionaries from offshore exchanges before dawn on April 17, 1961, is called the Victory of Playa Giron. Most Cubans see it as a tri-

umph which consolidated the revolution that had brought Castro to power two years earlier and which launched the nation as its current road to modernization. The emergence of a new Cuba, reflected in everything from new free-market stores and a home-ownership program to the development of diplomatic and commercial relations with formerly hostile governments such as those of Uruguay, Peru and Brazil.

But to much of the rest of the world, the 1961 confrontation is remembered simply as the Bay of Pigs invasion, a U.S.-backed attack by 1,200 Cuban exiles which ended in disaster and apoplexy—America's first postwar military humiliation. Proclaiming a billboard which pictures a ship going down in a sea of socialist flames ("Promesa gran derrota del imperialismo en America Latina [The great defeat of imperialism in Latin America])."

Greenroads: The invasion a quarter of a century ago stirred the consciousness of the entire continent. Within Cuba it determined the shape of a revolution that now stands as an

important crossroads—a division between the ideological allegiances to Marxism and younger Cubans' increasing yearnings for the material comforts that their exiled relatives enjoy across less than 100 miles of water in Florida (page 32). But the massive militarization of Cuban society and the regime's repression of the Roman Catholic Church—which has begun to ease in the past year—date from the Bay of Pigs thrust.

Tragic: And within the United States some historians say that the invasion was an interventionist far-lapse of the tragic American misadventure in Vietnam. But there is a more current reason why the world is focusing on the beach in Cuba's Matanzas province this week. It is the parallel between the Bay of Pigs intervention and the Reagan administration's present campaign to finance another band of rebel exiles trying to overthrow the Cuban-backed Sandinista regime of Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua, only 500 miles away.

Like their latter-day Nicaraguans counterparts known as the *contra*, the Cuban exile of Brigade 2506 who made up the invasion force were also counter-revolutionaries: *racista* (racist), *travieso* and *fanático* (Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for a covert assault on their former homeland. The \$13-million operation was authorized by President Dwight D. Eisen-

hower, then confirmed by his successor, John F. Kennedy. Kennedy had campaigned for the presidency in 1960 calling for a refugee force to crash the "Communist mafia" that threatened the United States' borders—rhetoric that President Ronald Reagan himself recently borrowed in connection with Nicaragua.

Bad luck: When it took place two days after Brigade 2506 set off from Puerto Cabezas on Nicaragua's east coast and other Caribbean points, the invasion promptly unraveled through ineptitude, bad planning and bad luck. But more important were two misadventures which the United States had adopted in its current support for the Nicaraguan *contra*. They were the assumption that the population of Cuba would rise up in support of the invading rebels and Washington's determination not to involve American troops, even if it meant abandoning the attackers on the beach at Giron. Said Ted Stryker, author of the forthcoming *A Study of Cuba*, who over-

saw the operation for *The New York Times*: "There is an eerie similarity in the assumptions Congress might do well to ponder the analogy as it prepares to vote on President Reagan's request for \$100 million to



new aid for the rebels." Indeed, the parallel seems clear to the government in Havana, where Castro has vowed to back the Sandinistas well beyond the \$100 to \$500 Cuban military advisers which U.S. officials estimate he currently has stationed in Nicaragua. Ricardo Alar-

cule, Cuba's deputy foreign minister, says that the *contra* attacks on northern Nicaragua are based on the same strategy—to establish an exile beachhead in an unpopulated area of the country where the United States can support a provisional government and launch a civil war. "It is not only a question of frequency," he said. "Mao's is the classic prelude since of Havana's foreign ministry last week. "But in Nicaragua the *contra* attacks are even more dangerous than the attack on the Bay of Pigs, because the country isn't an island. In Cuba, when the rebels failed they had to go back into the sea, but in a continental country they can continue over and over again."

Warning: But the greatest impact of the Bay of Pigs invasion has been on the 50 million Cubans themselves. At the time, Castro's revolution was faltering after his auto-stalinization of U.S. intensification had provoked an American trade blockade launched only months before. The victory of his fighting forces and all-but-obsolete aircraft over the might of a super-power galvanized the people of Cuba behind him.

But more important, according to most historians, is that the 1961 invasion led him into the Communist camp, which he had previously kept



Rising tobacco; downtown Havana (right); Castro (below): allegiance to Marxism and yearning for national conscience

problem was a recent 10-part mini-series on Cuban television about the adjustment problems of four Anglo veterans. Drift, what most observers outside Cuba do not realize is that Castro's troops and advisers in Iraq? Third World concerns are also a source of hard currency.

Radical The Cuban Commandante is also trying to win the support of other leaders in Latin America in order to end the country's political isolation. In the past year Bolivia, Uruguay and Peru have re-established embassies in Havana, and Brazil is scheduled to do so as well. That is a radical departure from the situation in which Cuba found itself over most of the past two decades, when the only countries with which it had relationships in the hemisphere were Mexico and Canada (page 36). Said Riosmena: "Fidel's goal has always been to act as a Third World spokesman. So far, he has succeeded in making Havana an obligatory stopping point for those countries' leaders."

His recent attempts at a reconciliation with Catholicism signal another baffling block in his Latin political ambitions. Two years ago, when Riosmena Jackson visited Cuba, Castro attended a church service for the first time since his sister's wedding in Havana celebrated shortly after the revolution in 1959. His discrimination against Cuba's Catholics began when he arrested outspoken bishops on the eve of the Bay of Pigs invasion. Then, last December an extraordinary book, *Fidel and Religion*, based on interviews with a Brazilian friar named Frei Betto, was published. Within days of arriving in Cuban bookstores all 300,000 copies of the first edition had sold out. Said Miguel Carlos Masad de Capriles, spokesman for Cuba's seven bishops: "It showed that after 20 years of atheism the Cuban people were still interested in religion." Recently Castro has been pressing Pope John Paul II to visit Cuba.

Arrogant Most observers attribute Castro's new religious attitude to political motives, but Miguel de Guzman says it may also be a personal conceit by a Marxist leader who was an ardent Catholic until he was 20 to "eliminate the contradiction in his personal life" as he approaches his 54th birth-

day next August. Kennedy, following what some Communists believe to have been a heart attack, he made a series of changes in the government and Communist party in an attempt to ensure that his is not the "one-man

show" of Gila Saneles, his companion ever since their guerrilla days in Cuba's Sierra Maestra mountains, the nation's dearest-making process, was abruptly parodied. Said Riosmena: "The whole country groined to a halt."



Walter Chirizuel in Havana, Radio Martí announcer (below): first third shot

revolution" which most Westerners observe still insist that it is.

For 27 years Castro's massive character and oratorical figure has towered over daily life in Cuba with such force that when things do not work in



the country, his critics routinely arrange him from blame. Often they use a variation of the phrase, "Ah, if only Fidel knew about this." In January, 1983, when he disappeared for three months in a depression over the death

of some observers say that he is trying to build closer ties to the United States. But in May, 1983, Washington began broadcasting anti-Castro propaganda from Florida over its powerful Radio Martí transmitters, severely straining relations. Almeida also says that U.S. involvement in Central America has contributed to a major deterioration in links between the two countries.

Dilemma: Currently, Washington and Havana are following a delicate diplomatic course. That is symbolized by the massive neon billboards erected five years ago outside offices of the former U.S. Embassy on Havana's midtown promenade. There, the 20-man U.S. Interest Section—with double the staff of the Cuban Embassy—now enjoys most of the diplomatic privileges of a fully recognized mission. Directly in front of its green-tinted windows, the provocative billboards feature the curious figure of a predatory Uncle Sam creeping toward a Cuban guerrilla. By night its red letters flash the challenge "Abolish the Imperialist We Have Absolutely No Fear of You." It stands as a constant reminder that political rhetoric could once again trap the two countries in a critical train of events bearing a frightening similarity to those of a quarter-century ago.

—MARCY MCGONIGLE in Havana



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UNEASY RELATIONS

COVER

After 36 years as a landed immigrant in Montreal, Argentine-born Alberto Rabinovitch says that he thought he was firmly established in Canada. But early this month a letter from Secretary of State Donald Ross rejected a citizenship application from the Montreal-based journalist—who has a Canadian wife and a two-year-old daughter—and said that Rabinovitch may be deported. The reason, according to sources at the Canadian Security Intelligence Service: the 40-year-old Rabinovitch, who works for the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina, is suspected of being a spy for Cuba. Declared Rabinovitch: "They said that I was collecting profiles on Canadian politicians. But my only sources are the radio and the daily papers."

Tensions: The Rabinovitch case highlights an anomaly in Canada's foreign relations: Ottawa has maintained diplomatic ties with Cuba since the 1959 revolution that brought Fidel Castro to power, and it is one of the Caribbean country's most important trading partners. But the two countries have had disputes over alleged Cuban espionage, endorsing a sometimes uneasy relationship. Said Edgar Doonan, a professor at York University's Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean: "On the one hand, Canada has this commitment to maintaining relations with left-wing regimes, first Cuba, and now Nicaragua. On the other hand, most Canadian officials are suspicious of left-wing regimes, and this tension works itself out in this sort of affair."

Still, as an unofficial level relations are friendly. Almost 42,000 Canadians—attracted by comparatively low prices for vacation packages—visited the sunny island nation last year, an increase of 69 per cent over 1984. Castro once described Canadian

visitors as "wholesome" and the land of tourists Cuba wants. Said Doonan: "The Cubans have a lot of love for Canadians because they opened the door to international tourism for them." Cuban officials



Rabinovitch, Doonan (below) recognizing the noise

say they have appreciated the fact that Canada maintained relations with them and continued to remain a valued source of North American goods after the U.S. government imposed



posed a Cuban trade embargo in 1960. As a result, both the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank of Canada, which had operated in Cuba since 1959, were paid for assets nationalized after the 1959 revolution. Canadian aid eventually received \$25 million for confiscated property. In contrast, Americans lost an estimated \$5 billion that has never been repaid. Said John Graham, head of the Central American and Caribbean desk at External Affairs: "The Cubans have never forgotten they can trade with us, converse with us. That's become part of their history as it's become part of ours."

Over-sight: In fact, last year Cuba purchased almost \$300 million worth of Canadian goods. Replied Michel Blais, director of External Affairs' Cuba trade mission: "About 85 per cent of Cuba's trade is received for Eastern bloc countries, leaving only about 15 per cent with the West. Canada has got a fair share of that, between 20 and 25 per cent." But the trade figures are one-sided: the Cubans sold Canada only \$43.7 million worth of goods in 1985—mostly sugar and seafood. Cuban officials say they would like to establish new Canadian markets. Added Doonan: "Cuba, Cuban trade commissioner in Montreal. "We are interested in increasing our exports to Canada, exports of fruit, vegetables, coffee, flowers and marble."

At the same time, Canada has cancelled foreign aid to Cuba, which totalled \$14.5 million in 1978. The reason: Cuban involvement in Angola and Nicaragua, where Cuban troops and military advisers helped to sustain Marxist regimes that govern the two African countries. The Angolan issue led to a major diplomatic battle in 1975, when Canada expelled four Cuban envoys of these diplomats for attempting to recruit Canadians to fight in Angola. And according to John Stewarty, who has written extensively on espionage in Canada, Cuba in Canada have long been suspected by Canadian security officials of gathering information for the Soviet Union.

Acceptance: Still, Canada has provided Cuba with a valued North American link. And Canadian officials praise their relations between the two countries with reason. Said Paul Doonan: "The decision to maintain ties with Cuba is, in a sense, an acceptance of the nation of ideological pluralism—that countries can undergo a change, a change which the majority of Canadians would not agree with. We recognize realities."

—ANGELA DYER in Toronto

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Marlinton, Cubans in Miami (below): a war going on in hearts and minds

A DREAM IN EXILE

COVER

In Miami's Little Havana neighborhood, veteran residents discuss the Bay of Pigs anniversary in terms of an honorable adventure that ended in failure 25 years ago. That new dawned the April 17 anniversary again—the opening of a museum of memories from the 1962 attack, a memorial mass and a rally. But Miami Mayor Xavier Suarez, 38, who left Cuba after the invasion attempt, "The war is still going on. It hasn't ended in the hearts and minds of the Cuban community." But for the many Cuban expatriates in Florida, the prospect of a substantive return from exile is a faded dream.

Bay of Pigs: Many veterans of the Bay of Pigs say that the invasion failed because of CIA ineptitude. The invading Cubans were well trained for the job, they add, but the CIA failed to supply air cover. Some critics contend, however, that supporting Fidel Castro's regime, among them the 1,300 active members of the Bay of Pigs Assault Brigade Veterans Association.

But the dominant local legacy of the failed invasion—and of the Cuban revolution—is in the altered face of southern Florida. Expatriate Cubans constitute 40 per cent of Miami's 363,000 people, and 29 per cent of the population of Dade County, in which Miami is located. Cubans are seen

in 10,000 local businesses, from fish markets to funeral homes. Not even the veterans' association seriously endorses any new invasion attempt. Still, Pino Riquelme, a retired electronics salesman who is a leader of the sub-



test Chiefs of Staff of the Military Brigade—claims that his organization has trained about 2,000 fighters in its "training camp" in the Florida Everglades. But said veterans' association president Miguel Alvarez "I don't know what country they plan to invade—the larger kingdom maybe."

The majority of Cuban-American politicians think they would fight again

if there was a reasonable chance of success. But many observers say that Cubans entrenched in Dade County are more concerned with material gains than with participating in Castro's adventure. Said Juan Garcia, an aide to Mayor Suarez: "A lot of people say they would do it. Whether or not they really would is another story."

Moderates: Cuban voting records tend to reinforce that view. In recent years the majority of Cubans have voted for non-Cuban mayoral candidates.

And last year they supported the moderate Suarez—the city's first Hispanic mayor—over his more conservative rival, Raul Mariscal. Mariscal, the 44-year-old chairman of the Miami Springs Book, claims that 85 per cent of Cuban-Americans would fight to liberate Cuba. But even Mariscal, a Bay of Pigs veteran, acknowledges, "I am more cautious now."

Underlying that caution are the differences between the established Cuban-American community and the more recent expatriates known as *Marinistas*. In 1989 President Jimmy Carter agreed to accept 125,000 Cubans allowed to leave from the Cuban port of Mariel by Castro. But the new exiles, mostly young people who grew up under communism, found themselves disappointed, facing earlier dangers, who said they lacked American-style initiative.

Stranded: Complaining the situation was the fact that Castro used the boat lift to expel many mentally ill and criminals. Roughly 200 *Marinistas* are now in Washington mental hospitals. About 2,000 more are in southern E.R. jails. As a result, the *Marinistas*—almost

all of whom settled in Dade County—have at times been excluded by police and by many smaller expatriates. Said one Cuban businessman: "A friend once called our generation hard driving. I think it is true. After looking at these products of Castro's society, who wants to go home again?"

—PETER KERNAN in Miami

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LIBYA

Pushing the limits

It was a time when statements exchanged brutal insults, warships sailed toward disputed waters and international tension increased hourly. Last week U.S. President Ronald Reagan again ordered the aircraft carrier *Corn/Sea* and America to sail toward Mediterranean waters claimed by Libya. At a White House news conference he described Libyan leader Col. Muammar Khadafi as "the mad dog of the Middle East"—and a prime suspect in the recent terrorist bombings of a West German nightclub and a TWA jetliner. Then, Khadafi retaliated at his own news conference in Tripoli, blaming reporters in an open field outside his bunker—a camouflage Belgian tent fortified with machine guns—Khadafi declared that the United States was "a crazy superpower," and dismissed Reagan as "an old man." And he threatened to continue any strike against Libya with renewed violence.

As Reagan and Khadafi raised the stakes in their confrontation, leaders in western Europe reacted cautiously. France expelled two Libyan diplomats. Spain recalled its ambassador from Tripoli, and West Germany sent two Libyan diplomats home for what it called "activities incompatible with these diplomatic status." And speaking in Jerusalem, Canada's External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said he had a "primary concern" about the

safety of more than 1,300 Canadians working in Libya. Still, U.S. allies have been reluctant to join the United States in economic sanctions against Libya, with which western Europe conducts nearly \$10 billion in trade a year. And although Libya has well-known ties to terrorist groups, Washington had still not provided firm proof that Khadafi was responsible for the recent bombings. Still, Reagan pledged to unleash military reprisals if he can establish a connection.

Many diplomats described western Europe's actions against Libya as a symbolic gesture to appease Reagan. For one thing, after expelling the two Libyan diplomats, Bonn officials declined to link them to the April 6 bomb blast at West Berlin's La Belle discotheque, where an American soldier and a Turkish woman were killed and 280 other people were wounded. Still, Bonn echoed allegations by the U.S. administration that Libya might have mounted the attack through its mission in East Berlin.

The East German government denied the link.

Meanwhile, the threat of escalating tensions led to growing concerns about security elsewhere. In Ottawa, Transport Minister Don Mazankowski said that his department may take over responsibility for airport security after a CBC television reporter early August a storm's peril and look-alike sym-

phic pass guards at Montreal's two international airports. And airline pilot spokesmen proposed a flight boycott against countries giving sanctuary to terrorists. At a London conference last week Ronald Smith, president of the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations, urged delegates from 60 countries to take action "in the aftermath of the worst year in international civil aviation history."

Reagan has declared that the United States will fight terrorism with military might—more than an air threat after last month's Gulf of Sidra clash, where U.S. forces destroyed three Libyan patrol boats and a missile boat. But he acknowledges that it is difficult to pinpoint terrorist locations. And while Reagan mentioned his Mediterranean fleet—two aircraft carriers along with 16 other combat ships—Khadafi threatened to order attacks by two little-known terrorist groups: the Arab Nationalist Command Forces and the International Platform Against Imperialism and Zionism. Libya's terrorist connections appear to be widespread. Last week the South African government reported the capture of two Libyan-trained terrorists in a mission to kill South African black leaders. And in the event of a U.S. attack, Khadafi pledged to export terror to the heart of America and vowed to "escalate the violence against American targets throughout the world."

As the rhetoric became more extreme, Reagan and Khadafi agreed to be locked in a stalemate, a military superpower firing an invisible army of terrorists. The President was clearly aware of the difficulty he faced. When asked why his country had become a main target of international terrorism, he replied that attacking the United States is like drinking Mount Everest—it is done "because we're there."

—DEAN D. JAGGERS with correspondence from



Khadafi suspect

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Hard times in America's heartland

Those Pickens Jr. and Stanley Marsh are America's two best-known and perhaps wealthiest residents. But the two Texans have little else in common. Pickens, the crisp and formally dressed multimillionaire, earned Mesa Petroleum from a one-man operation into the largest independent oil company in the United States. Marsh, who heads a variety of family investments in television, agriculture and land, owns bar joints and jewelry shops. But the two men agree on at least one issue: their corner of economically troubled Texas, known as the panhandle, has suffered what Marsh last week called "a double whammy."

Unlike many other parts of the Lone Star state—in one of the steepest economic declines in its history—the base of the panhandle's economy has traditionally been divided between producing oil and gas and raising grains and cattle. Since the Second World War the two industries have nearly collapsed at the same time, sparing Amarillo and the region from a devastating-recovery cycle. But now, the recent 60-per-cent drop in oil prices has struck at the same time as widespread grain reductions for wheat and corn. And that, said Pickens and others, will likely keep the city of 180,000, the rest of Texas and even neighboring oil-producing states like Oklahoma and Louisiana well below the standards of economic health enjoyed in much of the rest of the nation. Said Pickens: "If the situation is not as bad as the problems in the northeast five to 10 years ago, it will probably get that way."

The economic problems suggest that view. Once a haven for job seekers, Texas is far removed from its *Oil-land* television stereotype. The state's unemployment rate is 8.5 per cent, compared with the 7.2 per cent national average. State per capita income, higher than the national average as recently as 1980, has now dropped below it. Said Rep. Rick Bicker of Dallas, regional commissioner for the bureau of labor statistics: "This is something new for us. Texas is typically not in front, not trailing the pack." Real estate values are also falling. Prices for farmland in the panhandle fell by about 40 per cent last year, and this year 3,000 Amarillo homes are on the market.

Most of the panhandle's crops are desert. Ranchers do so rare that even when it falls in tranches of inches it is considered snow. And while costly irri-



Marsh, a double blow to America's oil and cattle businesses

gation insurance plans will water us to some grain fields, most panhandle farmers are outlaws, raising their herds on scrub grass. Beef ranchers lost a total of \$4.5 million in one recent week because of a U.S. government program designed to reduce dairy herds by lowering beef prices. And with the decline in beef consumption by health-conscious Americans who have turned to diets relying on chicken, fish and vegetables, a full recovery seems unlikely.

And prospects across the entire

Pickens is a downsize



state are just as bleak. Texas faces a shortfall of at least \$3 billion (U.S.) and is preparing to shut down some rural health clinics and cut back on inspection of waste dumps. In Oklahoma last week, 4,000 teachers were laid off and highway patrolmen are under orders to drive no more than 100 miles a day to save in policing costs. In Louisiana, another western state with significant oil resources, state officials expect a budget shortfall of \$1 billion this year, if oil prices stabilize at \$10 a barrel, and say they must cut 20,000 public servants from the payroll.

In Amarillo, hotels and motels that sprang up along Interstate 40's service roads are major victims of the downturn. One huge hotel is in receivership and another has closed, while most of the survivors have drastically reduced rates. In fact, the city's one real sign of prosperity is the Panhandle Post on its outskirts. Aligned the white, well-served highway runs that emerge from the plant are nuclear warheads manufactured by the A-70 employees. Most residents welcome that source of employment. "There's nothing we can do about it except," said Amarillo area ranch worker Jack Goldford. For those entering the ranks of the unemployed, Goldford's words mark a dramatic change of fortune in what was once America's fortress of economic strength.

—IAN MERRIN in Amarillo

CAR CARE

An Advertising Supplement to the April 21 issue of Maclean's, produced by Canadian Automotive Trade magazine

May is Canada's 'Car Care Month'

Canada's Car Care Council, a non-profit organization of the Automotive Industries Association of Canada, which represents more than 1,000 automotive parts manufacturers and suppliers, has selected May as Canada's National Car Care Month. It's a month-long program to promote public awareness and appreciation of sound vehicle maintenance and service practices.

In conjunction with National Car Care Month, many of Canada's service stations, repair garages and new car dealerships will be featuring Car Care appeals on parts and service. Participating dealers can be identified by large "Show Your Car You Care" banners.

Proper car maintenance results in two benefits. Perhaps most important is safety. Second is protecting the investment that a car, truck or van represents.

Good tires, steering, suspension, brakes and engine performance all contribute to your ability

to safely handle a vehicle in any situation. However, if any of these systems are deficient, your vehicle's ability to respond to your actions decreases accordingly.

Regular maintenance can help ensure that your car will be ready to respond to any driving situation. Periodic check-ups can detect minor problems in the early stages before they become a major safety hazard or costly repair problem.

May is an ideal month to spring into action and have your car inspected by qualified technicians. Don't trust the safety and performance of your vehicle to "blind faith." Or as the old adage says, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."



The Car Care Council of Canada is a non-profit organization of the Automotive Industries Association of Canada, which represents more than 1,000 automotive parts manufacturers, suppliers and wholesalers.

Car care tips for the spring

Many Canadians spruce up their cars in the spring by washing and waxing, but often leave it at that. There are a number of other auto maintenance items that should be done to ensure safe operation of the vehicle and to prevent costly problems down the road. Some of these items include:

- Flushing the radiator and replacing the rust-inhibiting anti-freeze (Spring is a good time to do this.)
- Checking the battery fluid level and, at the same time, cleaning off any corrosion on the terminals.

- Looking at the condition of the air cleaner. If it's clogged with dust and grime, it should be replaced. Otherwise, not enough air gets through to the carburetor, which can result in poor combustion and wasted fuel, along with reduced performance.

- Checking the engine oil when it's warm, pulling out the dipstick and wiping it clean, pushing the dipstick back down all the way, then pulling out the dipstick and looking at the oil level. Add oil if needed. The oil level should always be at or near the "full" line.

- Keeping the windshield wiper blades clean. Inspecting the condition of the wiper blades as well. Winter weather can crack and deteriorate the rubber and it's a good idea to replace the blades if they are more than one year old.

- Inspecting tires for cuts or other damage and checking the tire pressure, including the spare. Underinflated tires can wear up to one gallon of gas out of every 30 and will cause premature wear.

- Doing these simple auto chores can save money by protecting your auto investment. But more important is the need to follow the recommended maintenance schedule for

your particular car. Is it time for a tune up? A lube and oil change? A brake inspection? Check your owner's manual and you'll know. □

The top five maintenance items

A recent industry survey of automotive mechanics asked them to list the car maintenance items they considered most important for trouble-free motoring. They include:

- Regular oil and oil filter changes were listed as the most important but neglected maintenance task. Engine failure can often occur from not periodically changing the oil and filter.

- Engine tune-ups were the second-most frequently mentioned area of maintenance neglect. A tune-up isn't just a simple procedure but a series of jobs intended to restore (Continued on Page 22)

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STP THE RACER'S EDGE

CAR CARE

engine performance and fuel economy.

• The third neglected maintenance item was checking the condition and tension of the belts. A good rule of thumb is to replace belts after a period of four years, even if they still look good. Appearance isn't always a sure sign of belt condition.

• The fourth item lies in with the third—checking the condition of all hoses. And hose that's cracked, leaking, or soaked or that feels excessively hard or mushy should be replaced.

• Lubrication of suspension and steering systems was listed fifth. It's a good idea to renew the grease in the suspension and steering components no less than once each year.

Packed summer road can provide a breeding ground for rust under the fenders. To remove it, use your garden hose and an old broom. Turn the nozzle on full blast and direct the stream of water at fender wells, rocker panels and behind the bumpers. Use the broom to loosen up and remove the grime. Spray and rinse away the residue.

Leaky windshield spray removes grime from windshield area. Allow it to work for five minutes before rinsing and wiping.

Keeping a car clean and waxed will prevent rust and will bring a greater return at resale time.

Watch out for potholes!

The winter approaching can result in a time that tests the soul of even the most hardheaded motorists—the pothole season. Impacts with deep potholes have been known to loosen auto wheel covers, rupture tires and bend wheels. More commonly, repeated impacts with potholes can affect your car's tie rods, wheel balance or wheel alignment.

The rising and falling temperatures of early spring can contribute to potholes as water seeps into pavement cracks and freezes, expanding and creating the road surfaces.

Symptoms of damage caused by pothole impacts may be a car that drifts to one side of the road when driven down a straight, level highway or a vibration in the front end.

Underinflation of the tires can be a cause of vehicle handling difficulties. Using a tire pressure gauge, measure the tire pressure at all four tires. Add air if the tires are below the recommended pressure.

Vibration or "shimmy" in the front end of the car may be due to unbalanced wheels. A wheel weight can be jacked loose in impact with a pothole and abnormal handling can result. A lost wheel weight will leave a mark where it was attached to the wheel. Inspect the wheels for dislodged wheel weights before having other service done.

If adding air to the tires and checking the wheel balance

doesn't solve your handling difficulties, have a mechanic check the car. Misalignment of the wheels can cause the tires to wear prematurely. The cost of a wheel alignment will more than pay for itself in less tire wear. Evidence of misalignment is excessive tire wear on one side of the tire or a like tread worn with feathered edges.

Car troubles can compound themselves

Pay attention to a car's warning signals when it's "screaming." It could pay enormous dividends if you're the Car Care Council of Canada, which reports cases of catalytic converters being damaged through neglect of other components.

Part of the car's exhaust system, the converter turns carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons into harmless carbon dioxide and water, thereby reducing harmful emissions. Too many unburned hydrocarbons, which occur in the exhaust of a car that needs a tune-up, could cause the catalytic converter to become hot. When there's excessive heat inside the converter, it may become red hot and destroy itself.

What causes excess burning gas? A classic case, reports the Council, is the driver who ignores the fact that his car is running rough and spewing black smoke from the exhaust. He may realize his automatic choke needs servicing but delays getting the work done. Soon his smoke plugs are fouled. The engine is running and the condition is leading on itself.

The worst is yet to come. Once the catalytic converter is destroyed, excessive back pressure in the exhaust system bums the car's exhaust valves. The repair bill, instead of a possible \$75 for a tune-up, now could be \$300 for a tune-up, valve job and a new catalytic converter (which would have lasted for thousands of kilometers longer).

Don't ignore your car's clues for help, emphasizes the Car Care Council and do not use leaded fuel in a car designed for unleaded fuel only. That too, can destroy a catalytic converter.

driven by a little old lady around town is a thing of the past. She probably qualifies as a severe service driver and doesn't realize it. You could be buying a lot of trouble if you buy her car.

Many of the driving habits that we consider "typical" or "normal" can be exceptionally hard on a car. Short trips (less than 10 kilometres) and stop-and-go city driving are probably the hardest, because the car's engine never fully reaches operating temperature and unburnt fuel collects in the engine, tanking to a carbon substance. The type of driving is also hard on brake systems.

Also hard on a car is trailer towing or transporting heavy loads. Stress is put on both the suspension and transmission systems. □

Don't neglect your stopping power

Neglecting proper maintenance of a car's brakes can bring added expense later on, and, at the same time, cause a possible dangerous stoppage situation.

When a car has been slowed and stopped many thousands of times, the linings or disc pads will wear, but this happens so gradually that the owner may not be sensitive to the changes which result, and if ignored can result in a big expense to recondition or replace the drums. This expense can be avoided by replacing the linings or pads when needed.

Check the owner's manual for the recommended service interval or get a brake inspection at least once a year, depending on mileage driven. Check the fluid level in the master cylinder at least every 5,000 miles. A low level could signal a leak, which should be checked at a service facility immediately.

Driving habits affect the life of a car's brakes more than any other factor. Unless you have to make a sudden stop as a safety measure, don't slam on the brakes. The car comes to a stop on its own. Try to make gentle stops, not only to save the brakes but to reduce tire wear as well.

Don't ride the brakes when driving because that practice also results in premature wear.

Because brakes wear usually in a gradual, be aware of the following conditions:

- Brakes pull car to one side—The linings wear linings or pads, and/or the lining or worn suspension parts.
- Brakes chatter—A drum is out-of-round, a disc is warped or a lining is loose.
- Metallic sound when stopping—Brake shoes or pads are worn completely.
- Spongy brake pedal—Low on fluid or air in lines.

If any of those conditions exist, the vehicle should be fixed before any more driving is done. □

Rotate tires for best wear

Have you heard about the tight-fisted guy who installed his new sawdust tires on the REAR wheels of his front-drive car because they would last longer?

Tires certainly do wear well on the back end of a front-drive car, about two and a half times as long as the front tires. This fact has caused a controversy among some tire people about the pro's and con's of tire rotation on this type of car. Is it better to keep the same tires on the rear and replace only the front tires when they wear out?

Not with a good idea, says the Car Care Council of Canada. Not only do the front wheels carry most of the weight of a front drive car, they also propel the car and provide most of the braking effort. So it stands to reason that the front wheels deserve to have healthy tires. If the tires are not rotated, the front ones will be worn this while the back ones still look nearly new.

Rotational, which come on virtually every new car, should be kept on the same side of the car on the rotation process. This means left front and left rear are interchanged. Likewise, right front and right rear with possibly the spare being installed in the rotation on one side or the other.

One good reason for rotating tires is to keep the wear as even as possible. A tire which remains in one position on the car throughout its life may become unevenly worn merely because of the pull of the

crowd of the road or certain handling characteristics of the car. By rotation, these uneven wear characteristics have more of a tendency to spread themselves among all the tires that put in their time at that corner of the vehicle.

In summary, maintain tire life by ensuring proper wheel alignment, balancing, inflation and, of course, periodic rotation. □

Appearance is vital for used cars

With new car prices on the rise and people keeping their cars longer, the potential outlet of prevention may be worth more than a pound of cure. The Car Care Council of Canada says a well-maintained vehicle is worth hundreds of dollars more at trade-in time than a neglected one. Appearance condition is a big factor.

Here's some advice offered by the Council on keeping up the appearance of your car:

- 1) A weekly washing during the warm months, with mild detergent or car coat water, is your first step. Don't do it in the hot sun and be sure you've rinsed off all detergent. In winter, use a pressure washer to blast off accumulated road salt.
- 2) After your wash job, give your car a close examination for surface rust and paint chips. Cover them with wax or clear nail polish until you can repair them properly with primer and touch-up paint.
- 3) Wax your car whenever the paint begins to show dulling from the elements. Twice a year is a good practice. Use a good cleaner or mild rubbing compound before applying wax.
- 4) Give the car a thorough interior cleaning about once a month, more often if it begins to look dingy. This should include vacuuming of carpets and wiping off the upholstery with vinyl cleaner or mild upholstery cleaner, depending upon the type of interior. Clean all glass with a product that leaves no film. Just as with a house, a car needs a meticulous dirt to a point where a cleaning job is much more difficult than if it had been performed on a regular basis.
- 5) Get your vinyl roof clean. Be-

(Continued on Page 5)



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cause of the grain pattern, vinyl tends to collect dirt and road film and should be scrubbed with a soft brush and vinyl or leather cleaner. Then apply a protective coating, available at automotive supply stores.

6) Pay particular attention to signs of rust formation. Use chrome cleaner to remove surface rust. Then apply liquid wax. Advanced rusting, usually first indicated by bubbling of the paint, may have to be treated by removing the paint to the metal in that area and doing a spot prime and paint job.

If you or the previous owner were wise enough to have insured in a quality rustproofing job when the car was new, you may not have to be concerned with more serious rusting from the inside. If your car is fairly new and has not been rust-proofed, you may want to invest in this service to prevent future deterioration of the body.

7) Don't delay collision repairs. The longer you postpone having the damage taken care of, the more expensive it will be because of the rusting of adjacent parts of the car.

In conclusion, the Council suggests the possibility that the condition of a car could be an indicator of the owner's personality. If so, a little elbow grease might be an effective way of enhancing one's image.

A dirty carburetor can stop you cold

With the average car on the road now approaching seven years of age, there are more and more vehicles on the road vulnerable to carburetor trouble.

The reason, according to the Car Care Council of Canada, is that this and other elements of the fuel system seldom get any attention until trouble develops.

In a survey of repair shop owners, they reported their customers waiting too long for maintenance, generally getting work done after the car has let them down.

"We see a much longer interval between service... people we used their cars have problems... more 'low-maintenance'." We are finding

CAR CARE

more above, nothing is kept done until trouble starts, or when problems are pointed out by someone."

Preventive maintenance "Halt! We find many customers are only repairing what has to be repaired and not any more," says yet another.

Hesitation on acceleration or stalling when you are driving at a constant speed are two early warning signs to sound you that your car's carburetor may need service. If your

car has sluggish acceleration or is bucking at cruising speed, it may be due to a lean condition in the carburetor. It's a sign that the fuel filter may be clogged with dirt and preventing fuel from reaching the carburetor.

Preventive maintenance of the fuel system is critical, says the Car Care Council. But in the carburetor, a condition found most often when car owners fail to have fuel filters

(Continued on Next Page)

LA-Z-START REMOTE AUTO STARTER



LA-Z-START OFFERS YOU COMFORT AND CONVENIENCES YOU SHOULDN'T BE WITHOUT:

Never again... go out in the bitter cold to start your vehicle.

Never again... struggle to get in from your windshield.

Never again... flood the engine because you pumped the gas pedal too much.

Never again... suffer a cold or uncomfortable drive.

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CONROY ELECTRONICS INC.

11 Argyle Rd. N., Guelph, Ontario N0A 1A8

replaced or when they buy sub-standard fuel, can clog carburetor jets and cause ultimate failure.

Another area of trouble is the needle valve and seat which, when sticking or otherwise leaking, can permit excessive fuel to enter the carburetor float chamber. The action is similar to the shut-off valve connected to the float in a toilet tank: when it fails to shut off, the water keeps on running. In the case of a carburetor, the fuel continues to run into the carburetor, causing excessively rich mixture and possibly flooding.

A symptom not unlike the one mentioned above can come from a sticking choke or dirty air filter. When the choke fails to open, an excessively rich mixture of fuel gets into the engine. Rough running, smoking and eventual fouling of spark plugs occurs.

If, on the other hand, the choke fails to close, which is part of the action required for cold starts, the car will be difficult or impossible to get started or warm up poorly. If excessive pumping of the accelerator is needed to start the car, a worn accelerator pump also could be suspect.

According to the Car Care Council, most carburetor difficulties can be corrected with the installation of a basic repair kit if not by a simple adjustment. While also important to remember is the carburetor air filter which should be replaced as part of every tune-up. □



Show your car you care

During Canada's National Car Care Month in May, look for dealers or service centers with this "Show Your Car You Care" emblem, indicating that they are participating in the Car Care program. They may be offering service or parts discounts.



When tread depth reaches 1/16th of an inch or lower, "wear bars" (as shown on the tire at right) appear as strips of smooth rubber across the tread. The tire is worn and should be replaced.

Black exhaust means poor gas mileage

If your car is coughing at idle, spitting when you leave a light and constantly belching black smoke, it may be suffering from a case of the winter flu.

Along with these cold weather symptoms come a variety of its poor performance, starting difficulty and increased fuel consumption.

What causes black exhaust

smoke? Why is it usually a winter problem? Most often, says the Car Care Council of the Automotive Industries Association of Canada, it's due to a faulty carburetor choke that is choking shut and not allowing enough air into the carburetor.

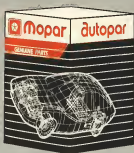
Black smoke from a rich-running engine may also be due to an old, worn carburetor or a severely clogged air cleaner. A complete carburetor overhaul or replacement of the old part may be necessary to correct the problem.

Air filters require regular service, particularly if you drive in dusty or heavily industrial areas. Dirty-clogged passages prevent air from reaching the engine. A simple test is to hold the air cleaner with a light bulb in the centre. If you don't see light through the filter, it's time to replace the filter.

A rich-tuning engine not only wastes petrol but can also harm other components of the engine. Black, sooty spark plugs can lead to valve and unburned gas can leak into the crankcase, contaminating oil.

After fuel system service, the Car Care Council recommends a complete tune-up along with an oil and filter change. □

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THE
**NEW
FIREHAWK GT**
BIRDS OF A FEATHER



General Motors laid down the challenge. With a two-year design for Mr. Pontiac, Fredrick A. Ito and his staff did nothing comparable. Without trial, or a word of trial, he went to work to create the Firehawk GT, the dream of us all. We looked at it, and it was a reality. And we had again. This is not a car, it's a car. We want more, we want more.

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The Firehawk GT. Our best performance car ever. The first of a new breed of Firehawk performance cars for today's new breed of performance. The Firehawk GT on the Pontiac Factory.



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Firehawk and Firehawk
Birds of a feather
Now they're flying together

IRELAND

Abduction in Dublin

For two days last week Irish police authorities tried to keep the development secret. Then, they acknowledged that they had been unable to come up with any leads into the kidnapping of a member of Ireland's first family. Three masked men driving a beige Toyota had taken 45-year-old Jennifer Guinness from her park, cliff-top mansion in Dublin's exclusive Belly North district. One of the kidnappers told the woman's husband, John, that unless they were paid a ransom of two million Irish pounds—equivalent to \$3.6 million Canadian—"you will never see her again." With that, Guinness became the latest victim of a wave of abductions in the Irish Republic.

Police say that Guinness, whose husband is chairman of the Dublin merchant bank Guinness, Mahon and Co. and a distant cousin of the Guinness brewing family, might be the captive of "ordinary criminals" rather than political terrorists. Her captors seemed poorly equipped—they used their vehicles to tie up other occupants of the house—although her kidnapping is similar to others carried out by the outlawed Irish Republican Army in the Republic.

The latest wave of abductions began five years ago when Irish supermarket executive Don Dunne was kidnapped. Eight more people and the prize racehorse Shergar were kidnapped in 1983. Last year the wife of an American European executive was abducted for the second time in 18 months. All except the horse—which was never found, despite a ransom payment of \$144,000—were eventually released.

According to those who were present during the latest abduction—including 20-year-old Gillian Guinness and a houseguest—the kidnappers called their tall, fashionably dressed leader "Colonel." Police assigned 45 detectives and hundreds of uniformed officers to the case, but at week's end there was no trace of the mother of three. The kidnappers took a small amount of money from the house, pistol-wielding John Guinness and leading him to a chair. But Jennifer Guinness, according to yachting companion Edna O'Connell, "would handle the ordeal quite well. She is a very competent lady."

—GAIL STEINMAN in Dublin



Photo and cheering crowd in Lahore: 'Change will come'

PAKISTAN

The return of an exile

The slender 32-year-old woman who stepped from the plane into the hot sun of Lahore airport was greeted by showers of rose petals and the cheers of 200,000 followers. "I think there is no democracy," Benazir Bhutto told her assembled countrymen. "I will go to the people and ask them what they want." After nine years of imprisonment and exile, Bhutto had returned to Bangladesh, vowing to unseat President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq—the man who deposed her father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, as the country's leader in 1977 and had him executed two years later. The crowd roared with the political martyr's daughter what it wanted. As she left the airport flanked by 1,000 riot police, supporters held back by barbed-wire barricades shouted that this was a "day as American history." Others declared that he is a dictator doomed to the same defeat suffered by Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos at the hands of Corason Aquino.

Bhutto's return raised many questions with Aquino's march to power in February. But observers of Pakistan's troubled cultural life say she faces vastly different problems. Maroon's intransigence and election-rigging helped Aquino gain popular support. But Zia, under U.S. pressure, often gives the impression of being a reformer. Last December he lifted martial law after eight years. Although he maintained a ban on active campaigning by political parties, he

permitted the election of a civilian government. And unlike Marcos, Zia has an iron grip on his armed forces.

Aquino also had a political machine built by her husband, Benigno, before his assassination in 1983. Bhutto had a similar legacy. But by overlooking party veterans in making appointments to her Pakistan People's Party, she has caused widespread discontent. And while the United States turned against the ally Marcos in the Philippines, it supports Zia as a buffer against the Soviet Union and its army of occupation in neighboring Afghanistan.

Bhutto, whose followers speak of building Islamic socialism, may have compromised any American support for her cause by stepping off in Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders. In Lahore she told reporters that her first objective would be to eliminate Zia's leftist democracy. Said Bhutto: "The people will give their verdict through free and fair elections under the party system. Change will come. How it comes depends on the people."

Bhutto spent her first night after her return at the house of a party supporter, protected by fed uniforms and 50 private security guards. They were now useful. At week's end Bhutto's aides reported that armed men had broken into another Lahore home where she was thought to be staying. "They weren't looking for a cup of tea," said a spokesman.

—KARL OBERLIE in Toronto with ANITA BODICEE in Lahore

The threat to free trade

It was a dramatic opening to a critical congressional hearing. Early last Friday morning the four leading members of the powerful Senate Finance Committee strolled into an unopenclosed room in the Dirksen Building on Capitol Hill and secured a desk. The committee was meeting to consider President Ronald Reagan's request to begin free trade talks with Canada. Facing an April 31 deadline for granting approval, there had been no indication of any serious attempt to prevent the talks from proceeding. But at exactly 9:30, committee chairman Robert Packwood, a Republican from Oregon, took his seat, and without even welcoming the witnesses or calling the hearing to order he delivered a political broadside. In loud, angry tones Packwood predicted that in a vote this week the committee would deny the administration's request for clearance to begin the free trade talks. Declared Packwood: "We will disapprove of this agreement because we have had nothing but vague promises and unconvincing responses from the Canadian government in a variety of areas." He added, "If we were voting today, we would vote to turn that authority down."

Similar U.S. trade and state department officials said that they were stunned by Packwood's strident speech. Then as seven of the committee's 30 members rose in turn to indicate that they would also vote against starting free trade talks, several officials quickly left the room to alert other government members by telephone. But U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter—the chief witness for the White House at the hearing—and that the greatest shock would be felt by the Canadians. Added Yeutter: "It will lead to an agonizing regrouping in Ottawa on this issue. We will know in a few days what the fallout is."

In Ottawa the possibility that by Wednesday a majority of U.S. senators might vote to shatter one of the main planks of the Conservative's eco-

nomic strategy left officials shaken. The senators' bold statements also revealed that Conservative and U.S. administrators had completely underestimated the depth of protectionist sentiment among congressmen. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney played down the importance of the development. Mulroney told the Commons that

deal were "off the rails completely."

The free trade talks may be effectively destroyed in this week's vote. Mulroney's contacted all 30 senators on the Finance Committee late last week and asked them how they planned to vote. The tally is 21 against, six undecided and two in favor—(Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the Democratic intellectual



Mulroney, playing down the importance of a road and angry political broadside.

Packwood is just one senator, and he added that "we're dealing with the administration as a whole."

Politicians who oppose free trade immediately attacked the government—and its credibility. Liberal House Leader Herbert Gray declared that "in a desperate last-ditch attempt to save this floundering free trade initiative, Mulroney will cove in on matters like the export of lumber and fish in ways that are damaging to the Canadian economy." And Ontario New Democrat M.P. Robert Menzies said that he would feel betrayed if prospects for a free trade

from New York, and Bill Bradley, the former basketball star from New Jersey. A single majority would vote against the administration, the White House can still proceed with free trade talks on its own, experts said. But the negotiations would probably stall because Congress would then have the power to make time-consuming amendments to any treaty. And those amendments, in turn, would have to be put back on the legislative table.

Administration officials in Washington and Ottawa had hoped that free trade talks would proceed on what be-

liefs in the "fast track" Under that arrangement, Congress can only accept or reject a negotiated treaty. The fast-track method was created over a congressional trade bill in October, 1984. Under the new process, the President first notifies Congress that he wants to begin talks (In the case of Canada, Reagan did that on Dec. 30.) If the Senate Finance Committee or the House Ways and Means Committee do not vote against the President's re-

quest within 60 congressional sitting days, the talks are placed on the fast track. Said Gary Halmer, a spokesman in Yeutter's office: "The most important part of the fast track is the take-it-or-leave-it aspect."

By threatening to vote against free trade talks, the Finance Committee was sending two messages—one to the White House and one to Canada, said committee member Malcolm Wallop, a Republican from Wyoming. "The Reagan administration has been trying to sidestep this committee and now it knows that it can't get away with it anymore," he said. "At the same time, Ottawa knows that we are frustrated with the subsidized timber issue. They would do well to do something about it."

The influential U.S. lumber lobby convinced seven of the 12 senators on the Finance Committee to say that they will vote against fast-track talks. Mulroney's has learned about 600 U.S. lumber companies and nine lumber trade associations. Joined up in 1983 to form the Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports Through careful negotiating and by concentrating on a single issue, the lumber lobby has become one of the most powerful on Capitol Hill.

Spokesman for the coalition say that Canada has been able to capture about a third of the U.S. lumber market because the previous subsidies prices by changing companies effectively less for wood used as Crown land. The annual \$1-billion flow of softwood lumber exported to the United States has cost the industry at least \$8000

jobs in the Pacific states in the past six years, industry spokesmen say. Said Packwood: "The Canadians should know that free trade talks are on for the rest of this decade unless they are prepared to show good faith in negotiations and get rid of their subsidies—particularly in lumber."

Packwood and Senator Steven Symms, an Idaho Republican, van over five other senators on the Finance Committee by arguing that the

threat presidential gain and ease."

The well-organized opposition of the Finance Committee members caught officials on both sides of the border by surprise. The evening before last Yeutter's meeting, as he told Yeutter's office told Mulroney that there would be some problems with the committee, but there were no serious threats. As well, officials from Yeutter's office had told Canadian bureaucrats that the free trade proposal would clear Ottawa, mainly said Sen. Dan Hughes, former president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and now president of Ottawa lobbyist Beauregard. "Congress is not 'Senior America' officials told me they had 11 of the 30 committee members in their pockets on this one."



Packwood and (right) Moynihan: the bold statements left officials shaken.



Packwood and (right) Moynihan: a critical alliance on the fast track.

White House had consistently opposed the protectionist forces in Congress. They also said that the administration was trying to reb the Senate of power by negotiating a fast-track free trade deal with Canada. Said Ronald Long, a Louisiana Democrat: "Control of trade negotiations is coming back to this committee." Said Gary Hubbauer, a trade expert and professor of finance at Washington's Georgetown University: "This was a kick meant to

oppose the fast-track procedure until the protectionist forces in Congress had been reared. Last week Yeutter urged the committee to vote against the trade talks. He added: "Send the signal to the Canadians that a free trade agreement is a good idea in principle—but right now there are too many obstacles." Mulroney said that he had no intention of "incriminating Canadian lumber interests" in order to ensure that trade

THERE'S A PRIVATE PROBLEM BEHIND 1 OUT OF EVERY 3 DOORS



About one third of all Canadians suffer from some form of emotional distress or illness. Fortunately most of these conditions are usually temporary. But many people who need help with their problems often don't know where to get it, as they're afraid to ask for it. So they go on suffering. And their families suffer with them. If you, or someone you know is having trouble coping with life's problems...

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DOOR TO HELP**



For more information, contact the
**CANADIAN
MENTAL HEALTH
ASSOCIATION**

A tangled takeover bid

It has become the most expensive takeover battle in Canadian corporate history. Last week Calgary-based TransCanada Pipeline Ltd. made a surprise bid of \$4.1 billion for control of liquor and energy giant Hiram Walker Resources Ltd. of Toronto—the most money ever offered in a takeover battle. Within 36 hours Hiram Walker's board of directors endorsed TransCanada's cash offer. But late last week, Gulf Canada Corp., controlled by Toronto's wealthy Rock-



Ralph Rockness: owner

more family, whom Hiram Walker had originally lured to a takeover of Hiram Walker nearly a month ago, responded with their third offer, of \$36.6 a share for a maximum of \$3.3 billion. As the Hiram Walker takeover unfolded, another bid was even more controversial. Last week the Conservative government in Ottawa was considering whether it would block the sale of Canada's Transoceanic Co., the country's largest trust company. The parent company, San Francisco-based real estate and construction giant Greiner Corp., had agreed to sell the firm to Montreal conglomerate Imasco Ltd. The government announced new legislation that could prevent the transfer of ownership of a financial institution to a nonfinancial company after many Tories expressed concern about possible conflicts of interest. Even without the threat of government intervention, the Rocknesses' strategy to take over Hiram Walker has run into numerous defensive tactics. Hiram Walker's directors rejected Gulf's first offer of \$32.4 a share because they said it was too low. Then they set in motion a plan to block the bid entirely. The company arranged to sell its liquor business for \$2.6 billion to Britain's Allied-Lyons plc, a \$6.5-billion giant that controls distilleries, breweries and restaurants. The two companies also retained an affiliate, Pinguin Investments Corp., which offered to buy almost half of Hiram Walker's shares at \$40 each. Under the

Flanagan offer, Hiram Walker management would control the remaining oil and gas assets.

The Rocknesses immediately tried to prevent an accord between Hiram Walker and Allied-Lyons by applying for an injunction against the sale in the Supreme Court of Ontario on the grounds that the move served to circumvent management. But last week the court ruled against the billionaire brothers. Then, on the same day as the court decision, TransCanada—47.1 per cent owned by Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. (BCE)—made its takeover bid. Hiram's directors accepted the new offer because they already assembled the proposed Flanagan deal.

TransCanada's bid of \$36.68 for at least 50.1 per cent of Hiram Walker's common shares also allows for the sale of the liquor business to the British company. The pipeline company will also sell Hiram's 33.3 per cent interest in Consumers' Gas Co. Ltd. to avoid a conflict of interest. It will use the proceeds from both sales to reduce the cost of the takeover, and BCE will purchase \$350 million worth of TransCanada's common stock, increasing its share to 33 per cent. The ultimate prize control of Calgary-based Hiram Oil Co. Ltd. and a 30-per-cent stake in Transpropane-

oil Pipe Line Ltd. of Toronto (TPL). Hiram Walker directors also agreed to remove the Flanagan offer.

The Rocknesses—not accustomed to hostile and lengthy takeover battles—have clearly decided to fight TransCanada. Their latest offer is an attempt to secure about 11 per cent of Hiram Walker's shares—the brothers already own 11 per cent of the company, and its affiliates have assured them that it will not tender its 16-per-cent stake. And although Hiram Walker had not responded to the Gulf offer, many analysts predicted that the Rocknesses would eventually gain full control of their target.

—TERESA TEENICK in Toronto

Turbulence in the travel industry

The sudden bankruptcy left more than 3,500 Canadians stranded with unfulfilled holiday dreams. But when Unifrance Canada Ltd., one of the country's oldest and most respected tour operators, failed last month, it was a familiar shock in an unstable industry. Indeed, in the past 18 years the travel business in Canada has been beset by at least two major bankruptcies that have left thousands of travellers facing abruptly cancelled vacations. And many travel industry experts predict that in the coming months more tour operators will fall victim to fierce competition—and fears of international terrorism. Ted Jeffrey Barlow, chairman of government efforts for Ontario with the 2,150-member Alliance of Canadian Travel Associations in Toronto, "Sees at the best of times it's a very high-risk business with very low profit margins."

The prospect of new terrorist outbreaks is one of the biggest threats to the travel business. Last October's hijacking of the cruise ship Achille Lauro in the Mediterranean resulted in mass cancellations in Europe by travellers from the United States. And the bombing of a Trans World Airlines jetliner over Greece two weeks ago could have the same effect. Many Canadians have expressed concern about the heightened violence in Europe, but tour operators say that few of their customers have actually cancelled travel plans. That may change if Libyan leader Col. Muammar Khadaffi carries out his recent threat of reprisal against the United States for its attack last month on Libya's Reda mobile base. Said Margaret Mundy, vice-president of Christmas Tours and Travel in Toronto: "Canadians have not been influenced as much now—but only time will tell."

The more immediate concern of Canadian tour operators is to shake off the adverse effects on their public image of the latest bankruptcy. Unifrance, a 25-year-old firm, sponsored holidays to Cuba. But industry estimates said that the firm failed because of mounting losses at Vancouver-based subsidiary New Horizons Holidays Ltd. Speculating in tour packages in Mexico, Honduras suffered badly as a result of last September's earthquake.

Unifrance was the latest casualty in an industry where too many tour oper-

ators are trying to sell packaged vacations to an increasingly frugal public. There are about 140 major tour operators in Canada—80 of them in the country's toughest market, Ontario. The tour business is dominated by about 20 large operations, but there

many tour operators in business, overcapacity—too many firms offering too many holiday packages—has become a major problem. Travel operators have routinely asked last-minute price reductions in order to sell vacation packages that they have already can-



Networks to warmer climates: fierce competition and concerns about international terrorism

are also hundreds of small, storefront operations competing for vacation money.

The tour companies act as vacation middlemen. They buy packages—airline seats, hotel rooms and meals—and then resell them to the public through travel agencies. But with so

many tour operators in business, overcapacity—too many firms offering too many holiday packages—has become a major problem. Travel operators have routinely asked last-minute price reductions in order to sell vacation packages that they have already cancelled themselves to selling.

Although the Canadian travel industry has swarms of up to 50 billion a year, only Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia have legislation governing tour operators and agencies. These provinces also have compensation funds, financed by levies on the travel industry, to reimburse travellers stranded by a company's bankruptcy.

The guarantee of reimbursement appears to have reassured many consumers. Ontario, for one, has already paid out more than \$14 million in compensation resulting from travel company failures in the past decade. But with the renewed threat of terrorism hanging over Europe and the Middle East this summer, that reassurance still may not prevent travellers from cancelling their vacations.

—TERESA TEENICK in Toronto

Honda has always had an amazing intuitive understanding of how people really want to travel.

With comfort in mind for those who frequent the backseat, Honda made the new Accord bigger. With far more legroom, headroom and elbowroom. Five adults can relax in roomier surroundings for a trip across

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As they travel, the beautifully appointed cabin will be filled with sound through 4 speakers from the AM/FM cassette stereo. One of the many standard features on the new Accord.

There's even more cargo space in the trunk. The opening is designed for easier loading and unloading.

The larger windows have a virtually flush fit. Their wraparound visibility gives drivers and passengers alike a view of the world that's decidedly more...serene.

All of this was accomplished without a hint of compromise.

For even though there's more room inside, the Accord is actually

sleeker, with a body closer to the ground for greater aerodynamic efficiency.

Which brings us to the point that the new Accord's sportier appearance suggests something of a contradiction.

HONDA

The World's New Accord

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Remember to wear your seat belt. It's a safety feature. It's also a law.

Under the new Accord's hoodline lies a more powerful engine. You can feel the response the instant your foot touches the accelerator.

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A car that hugs the road superbly well, gliding comfortably, easily, through the meanest curves.

The reason is the fact that the

new Honda Accord is the only front wheel drive car with double wishbone suspension front and rear.

For years, a system proven by race cars. An idea that Honda engineers couldn't resist capturing in a larger version of a 4-door sedan.

Nothing got lost in the translation.

So whether people find themselves in the backseat or behind the

wheel, they won't want to trade places with anybody. Except each other.

Then, there are the Accord's rather heartwarming investment credentials.

The Honda No Small Print Warranty. It covers you for 5 years, or 80,000 kms on major components. It doesn't cost extra. Yet it protects you better, and



longer, than some warranties you do pay extra for.

All this is Honda's idea of a 4-door sedan. Others are following, but at a respectable distance.

HONDA

The World's New Accord

All The Backseat Drivers
Want To Climb Into The Front Seat.



A Big Bang Day in The City

By Peter C. Newman

The world's oldest and most powerful financial market is being broken up. The wave of deregulation sweeping London's financial district will revolutionize the "gold hill" attitudes and procedures that have governed the famed "Square Mile" since medieval times. "After a dozen centuries on the fence," London's financial district is being demolished, you might say. The City is finally coming out for capitalism.

Due to be put into effect on October 27, five major changes will turn upside down the once-only do-it-atmosphere of the London money traders.

• Commission on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) will no longer be fixed. That step, taken a decade ago in New York and three years ago in Toronto, is expected to break the oligarchy of cliques that will rule the City's stock.

• The cumbersome single-capacity system of stock dealing will be abolished. Under present regulations the functions of selling and buying shares for investors and institutions and "making the market" on the floor of the Exchange are divided into quite separate brokers and jobbers. By combining these activities into large investment houses based on the North American model, and thus reducing commissions on stock trades, London hopes to become more internationally competitive.

• The existing informal system of regulation will be replaced by a private sector version of Washington's Securities and Exchange Commission. Financed by the industry itself, the self-regulating body will be backed by fairly stiff statutes of the Financial Services Bill, currently before the British House of Commons.

• The Bank of England will drastically alter its closed-shop approach to the distribution of government securities. Instead of employing half a dozen favored retailers, the Bank will open up the handling of those bonds and debentures to 20 dealers.

Already in place is the lifting of restrictions on outsiders—staff last month they could not own more than 250 per cent of LSE member firms. That has encouraged a heavy influx of foreign-owned investment houses. "My lunch is already at the head of the pack at the moment," with an London office capitalised at more than \$1

of the British brokerage houses put together.

During a brief visit to the English capital earlier this month, I interviewed some of the major players in the feverish preparations under way to accommodate these epic reforms. The lived-in downer at the Bank of England on Threadneedle Street are still there, but everything else is changing. The British investment environment looks to have blossomed in

computer as being bid up in price. New style men and women, some of them barely out of their twenties, are commanding telephone-sell-out salaries.

At the same time, the geographical limits of the Square Mile are being torn by outsiders. To house the expanded facilities, a new area is being opened up at Canary Wharf on the Thames. It will eventually include an airport serving the financial district.

The Canadian context in all this seems to qualify that quantity, The Royal Bank of Canada (through Grant Royal Bank Ltd.) and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce have each purchased six members' firms, and at least 14 major investment dealers have major London representation. Our most senior and most respected financial ambassador in London is Ian Stairs, vice-chairman of Wood Gundy Inc. His staff of 280 accounts for between a quarter and a third of that company's entire profit, and it was under his leadership that Wood Gundy became an important player in the \$1.7-trillion Euro-land market. "It has been a classical, almost perfect market," he told me. "Now, there will be self-regulation, but we are negotiating with the government to ensure that there will be a minimum of disruption."

Stairs is less optimistic about Canada's future in international finance. "Toronto," he says, "I am afraid is becoming a bit of a backwater. The Canadian investment industry has tried too hard to protect itself, and the fact that pension funds can spend only 10 per cent on foreign securities will not help the situation."

"There is going to be a big shift in the players," says Ian Taylor of Burns Fry Ltd., which handles about 30 per cent of Canadian equity sales in the United Kingdom. "The big firms will get bigger and the medium-sized firms will disappear. One problem with all these new financial partnerships is that they will be very difficult marriages indeed, especially between bankers who tend to be an isolated culture and brokerage partners who are used to volatile but very high rewards."

In the past, what made The City unique was its informal way of doing very formal things—with a very strong sense of being the world's most sophisticated village. Come next October, much of that village will be approximately labelled "Big Bang Day," the Square Mile will never be the same.



Stairs: "an almost perfect market"

London now have a payroll that exceeds \$2,000

One clue to the prevailing national-ity of these newcomers is that several historic City pubs have closed rather quickly into such bars. The newcomers, as well as the established British institutions, are feverishly forcing new partnerships into take advantage of the new circumstances. Banks are buying up one another's firms, and just about everybody wants to grab half of an extra "pillar." People as well as

New proposals for the mentally ill

Psychiatrists and provincial governments usually try to place mentally handicapped people back in society as quickly as possible rather than keeping them in institutions. Indeed, through the increased use of drug treatment therapy and the creation of community and program, legislative governing commitment has narrowed in most provinces and fewer people receive institutional treatment. In many jurisdictions, however, support systems are inadequate, and thousands of former mental patients live in crowded boardinghouses or roam the streets. In response, an influential legal committee has circulated among mental health and civil rights groups a draft of proposed amendments to provincial mental health acts that would enlarge the criteria for committing people to psychiatric care. And two proposals in particular in the draft obtained by Maclean's provoked almost unanimous concern on the part of civil libertarians that the changes would violate the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

One proposal would make it compulsory for a person to undergo psychiatric assessment if a physician perceives him to have caused or to be causing "serious emotional harm" to himself or to others—even if the patient refused the examination, as is currently allowed. Most mental health acts now permit commitment to cases where a person is an "imminent" danger—capable of causing physical harm to himself or others. The other controversial proposal is to include a category called "voluntary outpatient." In that case, patients released from institutions would be forced to undergo prescribed treatment. If they refused to do so, police could arrest them and return them to the treatment centre. Said Dr. Tyrone Turner, provincial co-ordinator of the Toronto-based Psychiatric Reform Development Office, "I think we are moving backward, and I have a hard time believing the courts would not strike this down."

The 14-person committee is an offshoot of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada (ULCC), a private organization with representatives from across the country. The Canadian Bar Association established the committee in 1981 to propose model legislation that would be uniform across the nation. The aim of the draft legislation was to make a "Charter-proof act" in anticipation of challenges. Only after it is

discussed and approved at the conference's Winnipeg meeting in August will the proposals be sent to the provincial governments for evaluation. According to Arthur Stone, the committee chairman and a legislator counsel for the Ontario government, the provisions have no official input and are under no obligation to be put into law. And while he conceded

spokesman for government-employed psychiatrists, said diverse experience has shown that the current rate with patients who are forced into treatment is the lower.

But the fact remains that every year thousands more Canadians are released from institutions to live only on welfare. Indeed, many mental health workers and civil rights groups say that the



Turner: "I have a hard time believing the courts would not strike this down"

that the union are controversial, Stone said, "It is only a document for debate. You have to start writing somewhere." But Alan Byrne, general counsel for the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, said, "We have to have a real concern about the inclusion of a criterion like serious emotional harm. Under this, the thin skin of one person could trigger a loss of freedom for another."

In a written opinion to the Ontario Commission on Human Rights—a Church of Scotland-backed group for helping psychiatric patients with legal problems—civil rights lawyer Morris Manning declared that the "voluntary outpatient" proposal "is probably the most offensive section in the entire act and smacks of a totalitarian state." As well, Dr. John Macdonald, a psychiatrist in Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital in Ontario and

solution is dealing with the mentally disabled—30 per cent of the Canadian population—is not to be found solely in legislation. Said Macdonald: "Citizens feel that everybody's rights ought to be protected. At the same time, public opinion for better behavior is low, and the reaction of most people is, 'Something ought to be done about this.' The public simultaneously wants mutually incompatible things, and that poses a philosophical problem that the law has not resolved." The committee's proposals will likely be in the hands of the provincial governments as the fall. But the possibility that they might be incorporated into provincial law guarantees that the controversy over care for the mentally disabled is bound to continue.

—NORA UNDERWOOD in Toronto

The long wait for work

Saint John, N.B., shipbuilders had spent nine months constructing *HMCS Blücher* when inspectors made the discovery that just three out of work. The Local 3 members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of Canada had been employed on the first of an new 4,200-ton naval escort vessel, which the federal government ordered three years ago. But on March 3, Saint John Shipbuilding Ltd. quality control inspectors found that nearly three steel plates destined primarily for the frigate's hull had developed pitting—a metallurgical

that Nightingale's declined to speculate on the probable cause of the pitting until his officials complete their investigation this month, but Algoma company secretary James McVieille doubts that there is any problem with the metal itself. Said McVieille: "I can only suggest that, at first glance, given the length of time and the conditions of storage, it would appear to be a storage problem." For his part, Marr argues that the pitting did not originate in the shipping. Declined the union leader: "I would say it's a bad batch of steel. Our steel yard is in the same

at rate, you are going to be in trouble when you put them in the water." As a result, the shipyard has ordered a replacement shipment of 360 tons of steel from Algoma at a current market rate of approximately \$800,000. And union officials hope that workers will be back on the job shortly before the new steel arrives in mid-May—if some of the stockpiled metal is usable.

When the federal government awarded the frigate contract to the New Brunswick shipyard, it marked the first time that the navy had entrusted private enterprise with the task of designing and delivering a fully operational warship. But the shipyard was an unexpected problem for the \$2.5-billion shipbuilding program which is already six months behind schedule. Indeed, the company began missing construction deadlines set out in the contract only three months after work began on the *Blücher*. As a result, Ottawa began to defer millions of dollars in progress payments. And last spring the shipbuilding executives announced that the last frigate would not be finished until October, 1989. Ottawa has already refused to waive a \$500,000 penalty for every week the project runs behind schedule.

Meanwhile, many shipyard workers are surviving on unemployment insurance and welfare payments. Marr, who has earned \$14 an hour as an assistant welder, acknowledges that he is finding it difficult to support his wife and three children between 20 and 17 years of age on \$11 benefits of \$274 a week. But he adds that he still considers himself fortunate

because he worked 18 months on union business—enabling him to qualify for UI assistance. He noted that many of Local 3's 1,200 members had not worked for up to two years and were subsisting on family welfare payments of \$500 a month. And the seriousness of any delay resulting from problems in the shipyard was underlined early this month when a 38-ton round exploded prematurely in an anti-aircraft gun aboard the *HMCS Saguenay* just outside Halifax harbor. The explosion injured 10 naval personnel and blew out a portable portion of the 30-year-old destroyer, which is one of the six vessels due to be replaced by the new frigates.

—ANN STRAIN in Toronto with KATHY'S HARTLEY as Providence



Marr: shipyard layoffs in Saint John and delays in the rich contract to build new warships.

condition which workers describe as far more serious than surface rust. And one week later company officials ordered shipbuilders to begin the nation's calculations and 30 according to the company—to stop working on the warship. Gary Marr is still waiting to return to work, but the 40-year-old local president is hoping that the delay may ultimately result in more jobs for union members. Said Marr: "If they are delayed, then they are going to have to put more people back to work to get caught up."

Meanwhile, shipyard officials are trying to determine if they can use any of the steel which had been stockpiled in an open storage yard since its arrival from the Algoma Steel Corporation Ltd. in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., about two years ago. Shipyard president Al-

place it has been for 20 years and we have never had a problem before." Indeed, Marr says that the company has said steel that had been stored outside for three or four years to build two oil tanker equipped with travelling through Arctic ice. Those vessels, like the shipyard itself, are owned by the Irving group of companies, the family-run business empire that dominates the New Brunswick economy. And Marr suggested that although the steel used for the tankers was thicker than the frigate's hull, some of it showed signs of pitting. Said Marr: "They stuck the plates. I could see the top plate being corroded, on the bottom plate, but not plates in between. If you stuck 30 plates, they weigh quite a bit and that will keep out the weather. If you stare steel next to salt water and

Reconstructing a tragedy

With about 30 per cent of the wrecked Challenger spacecraft recovered from the ocean floor off Florida, U.S. investigators last week tried to piece together the final seconds of the U.S. space shuttle that exploded on Jan. 28, killing all seven astronauts. The barnacle-encrusted evidence, spread like a massive puzzle piece through a warehouse and portable hanger in Cape Canaveral, indicated that the crew cabin was intact when it hit the Atlantic Ocean at more than 340 miles an hour after a nose-mile plunge. But Terry Armentrout, director of the National Transportation Safety Board's bureau of accident investigation, said that before the orbiter shattered on impact the astronauts were probably already dead—killed by the orbital blast, the sudden depressurization of the cabin or the force of the tumbling descent. Declared Armentrout: "We see more evidence of aerodynamic breakup than any blast effect."

At the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) there



Salvaged rocket booster covein debris

was gloom about confirmation that foreign competitors have signed up customers who also planned to use the American shuttle program, now suspended pending the results of a presidential inquiry. Indeed, the European space agency, ArianeSpace, last week agreed to launch Japanese satellites, although the owners had planned to make U.S. shuttle bookings. As well, Canadian-made Black Brant rockets from Bristol Aerospace Ltd. of Winnipeg were used to carry out several Halley's comet experiments similar to those lost when the Challenger exploded. Said Carl Ballance, head of Flight Vehicle Systems at Hamilton's Wallops Flight Facility off the coast of Virginia: "The Black Brants have been doing an exceptional job for our program."

After examining damaged sections of the Challenger spacecraft, the rust-colored external tank and the main cone of the right booster, investigators submitted that the flame leaking from the side of the booster caused it to break away from the lower attachment to the external tank. In turn, that forced the booster's nose cone into the external tank, which contained a volatile mixture of liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen. Investigators said the external tank then ruptured, releasing a cloud of vapors and flame. But crucial

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evidence still lies at the bottom of the ocean, fragments from the right booster where it had been connected to the external tank. While the explosion was spectacular, investigators now believe that the eruption of gases did not destroy the crew cabin.

In fact, Armstrong said the external tank itself did not even explode because if it had there would have been a much greater fireball.

A NASA task force investigating the explosion has focused on the possibly defective systems rather than the O-rings, which were designed to keep hot gases inside the booster rocket.

David J. R. Thompson, task force chairman and deputy director for technical operations at the Plasma Physics Laboratory at Princeton University in New Jersey, "Clearly the future was in that year." Photographs taken of the launch showed a puff of black smoke spouting from the space; just less than a second after ignition and a plume of flame shooting from the area.



Auluck: helping NASA

30 seconds later. The Challenger exploded 70 seconds after lift-off. Although task force engineers are analyzing data from the first of three flight recorders recovered from the crash site, Thompson said he does not expect the information retrieved from instruments on board Challenger to add anything significant to the investigation of the shuttle explosion.

With the shuttle program suspended, Americans fear they may lose their edge in space to foreign competitors. In a report issued early this month, the Transient-Higher Education Forum, a group made up of leaders of major U.S. corporations and universities, declared "The U.S. lead in space is being threatened as the Soviet Union continues its ambitious space science program and Europe and Japan move aggressively to harness the potential bounty of space." At an April 10 news conference in Tokyo, Frederic d'Allon, chairman of Arianeespace, announced

that two Japanese companies—Space Communications Corp. and Japan Communications Satellite Co.—had reserved places for their satellites on Ariane flights in 1988 after cancelling plans to launch with the U.S. shuttle program.

After the loss of Challenger, NASA used rockets from Bristol Aerospace, Canada's only manufacturer of commercial rockets, to carry out some of the shuttle's most experiments lost in the shuttle explosion. The space agency disabled its previously scheduled launching of two Black Brant rockets—missiles that fly into and above the upper atmosphere and parachute sensitive instruments payloads back to earth. NASA scientists and engineers described the results of the coast experiments as "spectacular." Indeed, NASA has used Bristol's Black Brant—renowned for a species of goose in Western Canada—since the late 1960s. As the uncertainty about the future of the shuttle program continued, Bristol Aerospace announced that its rocket divisions will join NASA in developing a four-stage Black Brant 33 that will be designed to conduct various space experiments as high as 1,000 miles above the earth.

—KEVIN SCANLON with BRIAN JEFFREY STREET in Toronto and correspondent reports

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1987 NISSAN MAXIMA

All the news that's fun to print



Allan Fotheringham, a later product of *The Observer*, was in the Washington bureau of *Southern News* last week.

Joe Solerisinger, the CBC's Washington-based correspondent, was a still later product of *The Ugly American*, was in Nicaragua. He told of having found a third link between the two spilled out to Rotheringham—to be fired without necessarily being proven wrong: He reported a moth disease at the month he

This is Vinson's year to look back. Among the things it has to look back on is the last flourish in North America, probably anywhere, of first-world print journalism. It was lively, but was it good? Of course. The young journalism of old journalists was always good—at least from within.



Maroney, Loring (below), helping parents cope with cystic fibrosis and diabetes

The 1986 professional baseball season began last week, and Montreal Expos left fielder **Tim Lincecum**, 25, said that he was as delighted to say "Hi" as getting lined up to bat. "It was getting tired of winter," he said. As for the National League team's chances of a berth in the World Series, Lincecum was optimistic. "Our club is going to have the type of year that they dream of," he said. Like Jays center fielder **Lloyd Moseby**, 26, was more cautious about his American League team's prospects. Even debuting in Eastern Division (which playoffs "won't be easy," he said. "The Yankees and Detroit have both improved, and I look for a closer race." However, he added, "I know we can do it again."



Actress and singer **Gloria Loring**, 38, says that she does not worry about what people think of her two-year love relationship with actor **Don Diamond**, 33. What counts, she says, "are the two people involved, not their ages." Loring, former wife of Canadian actor **Alan Thicke**, is writing a book called *Kiss and Feed and Dream* (her son **Steven**, 11, is a diabetologist) which will be published in October. Loring adds that if she and Diamond have children, "I think I would make a better mother this time around."

Novelist **Rita Mae Brown**, 41, who based her 1983 best-seller, *Sisters*, on her love-in relationship with

brother star **Marlon Brando**, says that five years later she is still puzzled by their separation. Declared Brown: "Marlon got tired of me—which I do find impossible to remember because I think I'm right, fascinating." Brown, in Toronto last week to promote her novel *Flash* (Brown, who was born in Pennywells, but has lived in Charlottesville, Va., for several years, "fanciers are cold and machine-like to a Southwesterner," she says. "Would you go to bed with one of them? I'd rather snore in with an uncle."

Actor **Michael Wilding**, who stars in CBS TV's daytime drama *The Godwin Light*, says that he dropped his two-month run in the off-Broadway play *Dead Wrong*, which closed last week. Wilding, the 30-year-old son of actors **Elizabeth Taylor** and **Michael Wilding Sr.**, who died in 1975, says that the role "was hard work, but I loved doing it." His mother attended a performance, he says, but did not give him any acting tips. "She didn't promote. She loved what I did and she was very proud of me." Wilding added that, he hopes Taylor is a bit of *The Godwin Light*, but "she was a real *General Hospital* fan. I'm hoping she doesn't watch as much television anymore." Wilding added that he and his mother might catch each other soon. "When I'm in Los Angeles, her room [house] is my own."

On Jan. 30, 1980, **Alexandra Dredor**, 8, died of cystic fibrosis. Her father, **Frank**, later wrote a best-selling book which told of the child's determination to enjoy life despite her debilitating illness. Now, *Alma: The Tale of a Child* has been made into a TV movie filmed in Toronto and due to run on April 18 on the CBS. **Mila Mukuway**, honorary chairman of the Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, declared, "I hope the story of Alma will help to provide a better understanding of cystic fibrosis and encourage more Canadians to lend their support in the search for a cure." The little girl herself once said: "Just for a day I would like to wake up one morning and not have any pain or be sick or anything. Just once to be free."

World champion curler **Marlyn Durr**, 31, says that she was not discouraged by her St. Catharines, Ont., team's 10-2 loss to **Ed Whelan's** Scarborough, Ont., rink in a recent battle of the season charity match in Toronto. Declared Durr: "Listen, if we were on a good sheet of ice we would have beat Whelan, because he played terrible." Durr said that she tried to distract Whelan from making his final shot by hitting up her kilt as the release on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, but "it didn't work." Durr is looking forward to her next charity match on April 30 in Newmarket, Ont., against **Calgarman Ed Lukowich's** team, which recently won the Silver Broom world championship in Toronto. Said Durr: "The one was Rocky V and this will be Rocky VI. It's going to be a boot."

—Edited by NANCY MEYER

Whining no tip from Elizabeth Taylor



Dear Sharon,
You haven't lived, until you've made your own
pottery in Guadalajara! My teacher Mario says I've
got talent—who am I to argue?
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Adolescent fiction comes of age

Growing up lonely in Winnipeg, a 16-year-old girl named Debbie Collette found school to be an alienating experience. She dropped out of grade 10 in 1966, at 17. Although she enjoyed reading, she was able to find books in her school library that dealt with the realities of her life. But her son and daughter, William, 18, and Deborah, 16, had more options. In 1983, Penzance Publications published their mother's *April Rainwater*, a frank novel about two 16-year-old sisters living in white society. And a surprised Collette found herself among a little-known but successful band of Canadian writers working in a growing market: young adult fiction. Said Collette: "I wrote the book for adults—because of a rape scene and suicide—but then I found 11-year-old kids who never read before were reading it."

Collette's unexpectedly successful launch parallels the sudden rise of a market for teen-oriented literature. Young adult books, usually overlooked by reviewers and adult readers alike, are characterized by clear and simple writing, a length of about 150 to 200 pages and a retail price of less than \$15 in hardcover, appealing teenage heroes or heroines and often upbeat endings. In *Can ed*, where a successful novel is one that sells from \$300 to \$3,000 copies, many writers of young adult books routinely sell two or three times as many Collette's *April Rainwater* sold 15,000 copies, mainly by word of mouth, in British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Toronto-born Gordon Korman, 25, whose first book was published when he was only 12, is an international publishing sensation: his 18 humorous high school novels have sold more than one million copies. *Reinventing Monica Hughes* is second on her start book and has been translated into nine languages, including Japanese and Russian. And last week no fewer than 32 Canadian children's publishers attended the leading international children's publishing trade fair in Bologna, Italy, to promote their products.

Only a generation ago fiction aimed at 15- to 18-year-olds was nearly nonexistent. The library shelf of young adult Canadian fiction consisted of Maria Chapdelaine, *Anne of Green Gables* and little else. Then, in 1974 the publication of post-Dumas Lee's popular romance verse *Algonquin Po* started parents looking for other Canadian children's books. An

the teen fiction of S.E. Hinton to make such youth market films as *The Runaway* and *The Outsiders*. In Canada, the scale of production has been smaller but the results just as successful. Two years ago Toronto's Atlantic Films produced a half-hour television drama series for the CBC based on short stories about adolescents, and was as *Once for all* episode. Among the series' sources were a sharply



Doyle reading to Ottawa high school students: teeny language and psychological richness

industry was born—and it evolved as its readers grew. Katherine Lowinger, director of the Toronto-based Children's Book Centre, which promotes domestic children's authors, notes a sevenfold increase in the number of children's and young adults' titles that she receives each year. The volume has grown from about 35 new books a decade ago to more than 150 annually now. Said Lowinger: "We have had an increase in quality as well as quantity. The subject matter can be anything from humor to the personal agony of an *April Rainwater*. It is all legitimate."

Meanwhile, lib-rarians have discovered the treasure trove of novels in the young adult fiction. The trend began in the United States when producers and

sketches, often humorous book, *You Can Pick Me Up at Penny's Cove*, by Ottawa's Brian Doyle, and *House from Far*, a psychological-rich tale by Garth Coit, author *Now Little All* together, Atlantic has sold more than a score of television movies aimed at the youth market in 15 countries, including Britain, France, West Germany and Malaysia.

But the increasing visibility of young adult writing has placed the form under growing scrutiny. One of Doyle's novels, *My Dad*, was pulled from library shelves on St. Joseph Island near Saint John, Nfld., because some local school officials objected to a scene in which a father and daughter discuss whether the word "shit" is acceptable in conversa-

tion. And when Doyle gave a public reading from his novel *The Gun Pick Me Up at Penny's Cove* in Charlottetown, one woman complained to him because one of his characters exhibited signs of fetalism. "Anne of Green Gables," she told him tartly, "would never have done that."

For Newfoundland author Kevin Major, the price of literary center in even higher. His first novel, *Wald Pigeon*—about an orphaned boy forced to leave his Newfoundland outpost home to live with his uncle—has won four book awards, including the book of the year award from the Association of Canadian Children's Librarians. But Major has had public readings of his later books cancelled and authorities have removed them from school libraries because of his characters' vulgar language and the moral aspects of his plots.

Major says he doubts that his latest books will find their way into schools, except in senior high school grades, because of the language. And while writers for the teen market will many books directly through bookstores, school libraries and inclusion in school curricula can form an important part of a writer's income. Said one of Major's publishers, Julia Pearce of Irving Publishing Inc.: "He might be able to sell more in the Newfoundland board of education if he took the four-letter words out, but we publish our authors the way they want to be published."

Many of the most successful young adult authors, including Major, Doyle and Alberici's Marilyn Robinson, are themselves teachers—which may account for their special insight into what their readers want. Ottawa high school student Teresa Beauchamp, 17, found Doyle's most recent novel, *Angel Square*, in her school library, read it and quickly looked up two of his other books. Beauchamp said that she particularly enjoyed reading about a setting with which she was familiar. She added: "He has a very appealing style, especially for younger kids. In one scene I remember laughing out loud. That doesn't happen very often."

When Doyle tried to publish his first novel in 1977, his manuscript was repeatedly rejected. But the next year a small Toronto-based publisher, Groundwood Books, took a chance on *My Dad*, the story of a father's journey across Canada with his young daughter. Since then Doyle has sold 50,000 copies of his books. Last November had another child his reading taste of the Northwest Territories as the town of Coppermine. When Elizabeth Lamb, the librarian in Fort Simpson, his next stop, realized he might be a good person to interview for the town for money to hire a personal



Collette, Hughes (below): 'Substance is universal'

(shorter piece) said Doyle: "My reputation was an unfortunate experience. I was killed everywhere."

Still, Doyle has recognition problems. Beauchamp and never heard of him until her English teacher recommended his books. Although Beauchamp reads such Canadian authors as Farley Mowat and Mordecai Richler and had enjoyed two of Hughes' works, she was unaware that Hughes was Canadian. Said Beauchamp: "Very few Canadian authors are really published."

At the same time, books labelled "young adult" are unlikely to penetrate the larger adult market or gain serious treatment from book reviewers. Said school library consultant Joan McGinnis of Toronto: "Good adult books are always left over and they're sold for money to hire a personal

work the other way around." Newfoundland's Major added that young adult books are often reviewed as a package: even when they have little shared subject matter. Said Major: "I've sold my books that fall into that category have interest beyond teenage readers."

Major is a pioneer in his field. The book which passed eight years ago that there was a market for contemporary young adult fiction in Canada was his *Wald Pigeon*. It set local dialect and slang to convey the thoughts and lives of adolescents with a freshness that startled readers and publishers alike.

That same year, Peggy Aldman—then president of the Association of Canadian Publishers—launched Groundwood Books and began looking for authors she heard about. Doyle's unpublished novel and asked him to send her a copy. Commenting on why Doyle's *Wald Pigeon* sold, she said: "One of Brian's real goals is to

gets the voice of a child accurately. Because they were not children's publishers, people here did not realize that there is a lot of writing of this kind in the United States. And

Doyle did it better." In its first year, Groundwood published Doyle and two picture books for younger children. Since then its catalogue has grown to 30 titles, all Canadian.

Schoolastic-TAR, a U.S.-owned firm with offices in major cities, is increasingly concentrated on educational books. There, in 1976 it took a gamble and published a first novel by 15-year-old Korman. That was *Reinventing Monica Hughes*.

Wendy McLeod Well, Korman because one of the firm's bestselling writers. It also publishes books by Gordie Jay Harris, author of *Don't Call Me Superhero*, a book about a teen afflicted with diabetes, and Sherrie Thomas Hunter, who has self-





Moreover: emotional struggles to find a place in the world

ten three warm, nostalgic reminders of life in the Depression. Such authors have turned Scholastic into Canada's largest children's publisher, with 986 titles in its catalogue.

Irwia is another major publisher in the field. In 1980 it joined the Alberta government in sponsoring a contest for young adult fiction. Edmonton writer Huxton, who had already successfully published her youth-oriented science fiction in Britain, submitted her first major realistic novel, *Hwyer* in the *Dark*. The powerful story of a teenage boy who discovers that he has leukemia and goes into the woods to ponder his condition and come to terms with it, *Hwyer* won a publishing contract. Now 16, Hughes writes age or two novels a year. A slight, disabled woman, she says she plans to alternate realistic novels for Canadian publishers with her main interest, science fiction, for the international market.

Two years ago the New York-based Athlone Publishers released her most recent science fiction novel, *Drift on My Back*. It depicts a future world with a rigid caste system, in which the slaves, the only group not plugged into the society's central computer, are the only ones free enough to reject it. Meanwhile, Irwia is publishing Hughes's latest realistic novel, *Blaine's Way*, a story about a rural Ontario farm boy growing up in the Depression and dreaming of escaping to a bigger world. Lying about his age, he joins the Canadian army—and is parachuted into adulthood at Dieppe.

Canadian books for young people are

beginning to command international attention. Athlone's first book, *Children Don't Cry*, has since been translated into Swedish, Danish and German. As well, it has penetrated the U.S. market, while Athlone's *Pérez* has just bought the option to turn it into a drama. Meanwhile, Jean Little has been translated into French, German,

Athlone's *Pérez's* Cow: painful



Dutch, Dutch, Japanese—and beadle.

Most internationally successful authors of adolescent fiction locate their characters in Canadian settings. With a few exceptions—Korman, who now lives in New York and sets his stories in U.S. classrooms, is one—they guarantee that their works have enough appeal to cross borders. And their publishers say they have less difficulty interesting foreign buyers in teen fiction than in adult fiction authors. Declared Peacock: "It is terribly easy to sell young adult work around the world. Adolescence is universal. In adult novels the culture often takes over." Michelle Popoff, senior editor of books for young readers at New York's Dell Publishing Co.—which publishes Beyer and Hulseman for the U.S. market—says: "The books are full of accurate references to the problems and emotions which our readers can easily identify with. Their writing is superb."

Canadian authors who deal with such universal themes as sexual and social adjustment reach international audiences fairly regularly. Those who choose to focus instead on political issues run the risk of restricting themselves to the domestic market. Canadian teen fiction includes a subgenre of books dealing with labor strife—including Marsha Hewitt's and Claire Mackay's 1981 book *One Proud Summer*, about a 1946 Quebec textile strike. Such books have few U.S. counterparts, said Lowinger: "That labor focus is unique to Canada, among the child as part of an economic world."

U.S. publishers were in fact reluctant to pick up rights for Doyle's *Angel Square*, with its teen hero searching for part-time work in Lower Town District. Although Doyle is widely regarded as one of the best teen fiction writers in Canada, he says that U.S. publishers dismissed his books with their realistic working-class settings as "too Canadian." Then, last month he won a contract with a division of Macmillan Publishing Co., which plans to bring out *Angel Square* in the United States next fall.

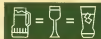
What enables Doyle's writing to cross borders is the fact that the settings he evokes never dominate the real concerns of his books—the emotional and psychological struggles of teenagers to find their place in the world. A generation ago the young *Nick* in *Huckleberry Finn* could not find a father to help explain his profoundly isolated world. Now, Canadian children are growing up in a landscape that a new breed of writers is trying to help them explore.

—LENN CARLLE with PETER GIFFEN in Toronto

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The hour-long TV feature is a day-long expedition into a future where television is the only growth industry and ratings are the only measure of good and bad. The program is Max Headroom—the basis for a popular series on Britain's Channel Four—and its heroes bravely challenge the supremacy of the small screen in a harrowing world of punk headbangers and computer graphics. Last week Max played to a tough audience, many of the 700 public television producers and executives from 30 countries attending the ninth annual International Public Television Screening Conference (INPTV) in Montreal.



Born from Max Headroom's punk headbangers and depression

Max left them gasping at the audacity of Channel Four, which had supervised its production by an independent company, Lor Porgas, Channel Four's assistant controller of programs, intimated the envy. She pointed out that her network has a mandate from the British Parliament to develop similarly innovative programs. "I do not want to be too strong," she added. "It will depress the rest of you."

But many of her listeners already seemed to be depressed about the future of their industry. Throughout the week-long conference, a succession of INPTV speakers claimed that steady governments are unable, and often unwilling, to fund expensive public tv networks that sometimes attack their policies. In Britain Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has appointed the Posenek Commission to consider whether the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC)—which has clashed with her government over censorship—should stop relying on public funding alone and accept commercial sponsors. In the United States the administration of President Ronald Reagan has cut funding for public broadcasting by seven per cent since 1981, to \$250 million this year. And two weeks ago CBC president Pierre Junon, facing budget constraints, eliminated 122 hours of programming and 300 jobs. INPTV president Michael Bestman, a BBC editor,

told Max Headroom that the conference put the problems of public broadcasters into an international context: "Public television is under threat everywhere—it is being squeezed to death."

The administration plans to reduce its public broadcasting expenditures to \$124 million by 1990, while Junon has announced an equal cut to \$200 million by that year. Meanwhile, the administration has almost doubled the budget of the U.S. Information Agency—a government-controlled news service—during the past five years, to \$1.2 billion, in 1986. Suzanne Wolf, the senior programming vice-president of the Public Broadcasting System, told recent delegates that "public television in the United States is probably fending less than in any other World nation."

Many Canadian delegates were preoccupied with their own problems. The CBC's latest round of spending cutbacks—inflated at a time of increased world recognition of the quality of Canadian public television. Channel Four's Porgas declared that CBC's *The Journal* "is recognized as one of the half-dozen shows in the world that are absolutely first quality."

Still, Junon contends that cutbacks are necessary because the network has a \$68-million shortfall. But last week Max Headroom reported that Treasury Board officials estimate the CBC's shortfall to be closer to \$40 million—prompting questions about the accuracy of the cuts. At the INPTV conference, Gerald Caplan, co-chairman of the Federal Task Force on Broadcasting Policy, said that few Canadians have noticed the decrease of public broadcasting because it is CBC's own president who is making the cuts. Added Caplan: "If you are a friend of the CBC, it is very difficult to know how to come to its rescue when you do not know who its enemies are."

—MARY JANSSEN is a Montreal correspondent.

Caplan: hidden enemies



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CRIME

A judge and the Mafia



Security forces in Palermo chasing a group of agricultural fraudsters on the Cornice Market.

Giovanni Falcone's relaxed manner before the parliamentary commission in Brussels gave little hint that he was a marked man living in constant dread of an assassin's bullet. Indeed, the short, stocky and bearded Sicilian magistrate answered each question confidently, never raising his voice or referring to notes. But Belgian officials were less at ease during Falcone's March appearance before the European parliament. At a special hearing into drugs and organized crime, he also testified on the Mafia's involvement in fraud within the European Economic Community (EEC). And the authorities, concerned that Falcone might fall victim to the Mafia during his stay, accorded him tighter protection than most visiting heads of state—a massive escort, a bullet-proof car and two bodyguards.

Although the hearing passed without mishap, the danger to the investigator was clear. It was Falcone who, with Palermo magistrate Rocco Chinnici, masterminded a 40-volume indictment of 414 alleged members of the Mafia—a secret Sicilian-based criminal alliance—now on trial in Sicily. A car bomb killed Chinnici outside his home in July, 1982. In Brussels, Falcone not only listed drug offenses and as many as 90 murder charges against the Mafia, but also alleged that the organization defrauded the Common Market of farming subsidies and funds earmarked for public works in Sicily. Falcone now ranks at the top of the

Mafia's enemy list and rides through Palermo escorted by 85 bodyguards in a four-star motorcade.

Shortly before the magistrate's visit to Brussels, EEC officials reported that agricultural fraud was seven times higher in Sicily than elsewhere in the 12-nation community and that Mafia schemes had cost European taxpayers more than \$8 billion in recent years. But many European MPs said that figure was low. For his part, Falcone declared, "The Mafia is neck deep in the frauds. But as figures can be put to the damage." One example of far fraud occurred two years connected with the Mafia. Nino and Ignazio Salvo of Sicily, who bought up wine intended to be turned into alcohol. Then, according to investigators, the two thinned the wine with huge amounts of sugar and water before distilling it, and calmly applied for an EEC subsidy based on the increased volume. The Salvos allegedly pocketed \$20 million before police stopped the scam in early 1985.

For his part, the EEC contends that there is little hope of eliminating fraud because its agricultural regulations are so complicated. Declared an embittered EEC aide: "They serve as an incentive to anybody wanting to test his wits against the system." Still, in bringing the cool-headed Falcone to the European parliament, officials demonstrated that they had made a start at protecting the EEC treasury.

—PETER LEWIS in Brussels



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The perks of the biker

The spectacular murder was the work of Quebec's most feared hit man, Yves (Apache) Trudeau. On the afternoon of Oct. 27, 1981, west-end Montreal gangland figure Patrick McGarraghan, 44, was driving his Mercedes-Benz near a park in the affluent municipality of Westmount, when a bomb under the car's hood exploded, killing McGarraghan and seriously injuring a male passenger. The murder contract, which awarded trade kingpin Frank Peter Ryan tendered after McGarraghan had cheated him in a drug deal, was one of 43 underworld slayings which Trudeau admits having committed in the province between September, 1970, and July, 1981. Indeed, the 38-year-old biker murdered so casually—with bombs, guns, blades—and even his own hands—that his colleagues nicknamed him "The Mad Bomber." And now the fast-food, ex-mech, 135-lb former member of the Hell's Angels motorcycle gang has a new career.

In the custody of Quebec Police Force in a special section of Montreal's

Parthéaux detention centre—where he enjoys a private bathroom, color cable TV and steak dinners—Trudeau has been providing spy detectives with con-



Trudeau: 43 slayings

spirately tempted for elimination by other gang members, Trudeau felt his rarest means of self-preservation would be as a police informer. And so far, no significant protest has been raised against the virtual amnesty

A founding member of the Quebec Hell's Angels, Trudeau decided to betray the gang after members of the Borel and Lacombe, Que., chapters allegedly murdered five members of his now defunct Laval branch in a single incident early last spring. The gang's provincial leadership, in addition to being terrified of Trudeau, resented the party-boozing Laval gang's independent behavior and profligate use of cocaine. As well, Trudeau had attempted to collect \$60,000 from the Borel branch of the gang for the contract murder of Paul April, a Ryan associate who was killed with three others by a bomb-trapped television set.

Trudeau managed to avoid the Lacombe massacre because he had committed himself to a drug detoxification centre at the time. Later, as one of two surviving Laval members reportedly tempted for elimination by other gang members, Trudeau felt his rarest means of self-preservation would be as a police informer. And so far, no significant protest has been raised against the virtual amnesty

granted to the most prolific known murderer in Canadian history. Said Quebec Crown prosecutor Claude Paré: "Everyone has one big concern, to solve the Hell's murders and eliminate them as a group."

Before the interethnic slaughter of most of the Laval chapter, police reported the Hell's Angels as one of Quebec's most powerful organized-crime groups. Among the gang's criminal activities are narcotics trafficking, chemical drug manufacturing operations, prostitution and murder. Now, however, the gang is temporarily crippled, perhaps even permanently. Out of a membership of about 45 in the Borel, Lacombe and Nova Scotia chapters, 19 are

in jail on homicide charges, and murder warrants have been issued for another 12. Two other gang members—one of whom witnessed the Lacombe massacre—have agreed to testify against their former colleagues. But whether or not their testimonies will help achieve convictions remains to be seen. Said Paré: "A lot depends on how credible these guys appear before

the jury. We also need material evidence to corroborate their testimonies. If we don't, we are in trouble."

Trudeau will not be the first confessed hit man which Quebec prosecutors have used to testify against his former accomplices. Donald Lorne, who in 1980 agreed to work with Man-

the former biker has identified 95 other men—31 of whom are dead—allegedly involved in Quebec underworld murders.

Trudeau also says he avenged the November, 1984, killing of west-end gang boss Ryan. Trudeau added that he blew up four known criminals—including Paul April—in a



Bombed Mercedes-Benz: dealt with police, steak and color TV in jail

Montreal high-rise apartment. His occasional assistant is Michel Blass, another Montreal hit man to recently appear in court as an informer. In February, Blass pleaded guilty to the lesser charge of manslaughter in connection with 12 murders, and he could also be free in seven years.

And as the number of underworld informers

appears increasingly comfortable. Every 15 days police mount the daunted killer to a three-bedroom Montreal home as a visit to see his children and non-murder wife—just one of several privileges that informers at his co-operation with police will have to forgo.

—DAN HARRIS in Montreal

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ROYAL BANK

BOOKS

The power of the people

ONE-KING KINGS

By Ron Graham

(Kofax, 211 pages, \$26.95)

Canadian political history, with their frequent accounts of bungled policies, failed ambitions and shattered dreams, can leave a sense of gloom in the reader's mind about the future of the country. But journalist Ron Graham's account of the trials and triumphs of Cana-

helps to explain why, despite Davy's belated involvement in the campaign, the Conservatives under Mulroney crushed John Turner's Liberals so thoroughly in 1984.

Graham also argues that Canadians crave strong national leaders, and he is at his best when he turns his attention to their styles and personalities. As a writer at *Saturday Night* magazine—which first published some of the material in his book—Graham has



Turner and wife, Dorothy, campaigning in 1984; a high-wire balance act

da's past four prime ministers—from Pierre Trudeau to Brian Mulroney—does just the opposite and instils a sense of optimism. In *One-King Kings*, he demonstrates that there are certainly faults and tensions among Canada's leaders, and he reserves his greatest suspicion for Mulroney, who corks him as "packaged, confused and fundamentally soft at the centre. Like a man who has undervalued himself with his own soul." But Graham clearly believes that the political institutions and above all the people of Canada will be its saving grace.

One of the book's central arguments is that, because of Canada's peculiar historical angles, the three main political parties all stand for variants of the same small-l liberalism. As a result, says the author, the political culture of gravity in Canada is on the left and perpetually shifting farther so that direction. That underpins Liberal strategist Keith Davey's dictum that "whenever the Liberals are seen to the right of the Tories, we lose," and

viewed the political process with a careful and cheerful eye. But his judgments can be fascinating. Typically, he writes that while the worldly and intellectual Trudeau was what Canadians wanted to be, Joe Clark was what they "feared" they were—earnest, well-honed, predictable and rather dull.

Under Turner's tightly controlled exterior, Graham observes that the opposition leader experienced life as "a high-wire act of balance, determination and cautious progress above the abyss of conflict, failure or eternal damnation." As for Mulroney, Graham asserts that his current quest for free trade with the United States came about partly because he needed a grand design to give his government credibility. But the plan may come to nothing. Canadians have always "trusted their state more than they trusted the Americans." Graham's highly readable book concludes that the essence, sense of Canada's citizens will save it from almost any kind of leader.

—MARK NICOLLS

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Conscience of a nation

THE STORIES OF HEINRICH BÖLL
By Heinrich Böll
(Random House, \$16 pages, \$26.95)

At the time of his death last July, Heinrich Böll, 67, the Nobel Prize-winning author, was widely acknowledged as one of West Germany's most important postwar writers. That reputation is confirmed with *The Stories of Heinrich Böll*, a collection of 61 of his short stories and novellas, 22 of which have never before appeared in book form. Written between 1947 and 1966, the stories depict life in Germany from before the Second World War through to its current economic prosperity. But Böll's main concerns centre on the traumatic effects of the war itself.

His war stories are usually bleak views from trench level. Böll himself was a corporal in the German Infantry, wounded four times during six years of service on the Russian and French fronts. In terse, realistic prose, Böll deftly describes soldiers wrestling with the twin burdens of their existence: terror and boredom. *The Town War* on Trine features three doomed servicemen bound for the Eastern

front who kill time and the edge of their fear by drinking schnappa, "that liquid fire that burns out the black misery of the heart." In *Reveries on the Doonan*, a soldier becomes obsessed by the memory of a girl he once glimpsed briefly. He is shot as he braces over to find her.

Although Böll writes sympathetically about the soldier's plight, he is never an apologist for Germany's Nazi past. In the most poignant episode of the novella *And Where Were You, Adam?*, he writes about Nazi marching up Hungarian Jews and bringing them to a concentration camp to be slaughtered—while the soldiers themselves hurriedly prepare to face the advancing Soviet army. With typical understatement, Böll writes: "Wagon loads smoke was rising from the machine, and from the concentration came dense black smoke, fortunately drifting south, the

crematorium had been burning dense clouds of smoke for a long time."

Böll's later stories exchange the tragic intensity of the early tales for a wider range of subjects, often using humor and satire to criticize postwar German society. *My Best Piece* is a surreal depiction of a totalitarian state in which a citizen is sentenced for having a sad face shortly after serving time in prison for having worn a happy one. In *Christmas Not Just Once a Year*, a woman who ignored the horrors of the war insists after it is over on celebrating Christmas every day. At first her family grins at her, but later, during of the Christmas festivities, they surround her with actors and war dummies.

Underlying most of the stories is Böll's conviction that the war's lessons must not be lost. As the hero of *A Soldier's Legacy* says: "We were born to remember. Not to forget." *The Stories of Heinrich Böll* is an enduring reminder.

—PETER CRUTCH



Böll tragic intensity

The art of darkness

THE NEXT BEST THING
By John Rabston Saul
(Calico, 217 pages, \$22.95)

It is a thriller about expatriates and suburban desperation in exotic locales—and at the same time, a study of moral ambiguity and conflicting values. That contradiction was once the preserve of novelist Graham Greene, but now appears in *The Next Best Thing* by John Rabston Saul. In his third novel, the Paris-based Canadian undertakes the kind of parable of the damned in which Greene specialized. What the Saul variation may lack in subtlety and economy, it makes up for in sheer drive.

The Next Best Thing opens in Thailand, as James Spencer, former deputy keeper of London's Victoria and Albert Museum, is recruiting guides, mole handlers and armed guards from a rich array of domestic and imported mercenaries in order to mount an expedition deep into Burma. His plan is to steal 20 gloriously beautiful statues depicting the life of Buddha from an abandoned temple. Spencer's passion is so extreme that he becomes physically aroused while bestowing cautions on

his treasures with, Saul writes, "a warmth unexpected between a human and an object." Yet he cannot remain indifferent to the beautiful indigenous Maro, who has "the same effect on him as a wonderful sculpture"—but whose current lover is Spencer's most important ally, Matthew Blake, and whose former lover, Spencer's enemy

Author John Rabston Saul undertakes the kind of parable of the damned in which Graham Greene specialized

Kimble Black, retains a powerful hold on her. Still, for the hero, a woman is only a woman, while a good statue is a spiritual experience.

Central to the novel is the journey to and from the Ananda Pagoda on the Irrawaddy River. Outward bound, it is largely a matter of conquering physical obstacles and dealing with conflicts among opium smugglers and private border armies. Saul, who travelled

through the area as a journalist in 1980, describes these matters with great authority. But once Spencer begins to unravel and his return becomes an allegorical journey. Not only is there resistance for plundering a sacred place, but Spencer must also—betrayed—confront the human factor. His associates and adventures have their own obsessions and rationalizations, and Spencer must accept that he is powerless to control them.

Calamity-brought disaster is set in near the finish. Spencer seems doomed to perish from sheer excess of wealth, violence, as disaster is piled upon indignity and he begins to imagine the situation "crushing out for pity and for terror." In the end, physically at least, but as the journey ends and Spencer's obsession loses its force, the reader is left to judge how much he has lost. The novel might have peaked even more power had the author curbed his own obsessive devotion to his research. Strapping a brace of rivers, a surplus mountain range or two and even a couple of lesser characters would have helped the reader to focus on John Rabston Saul's impressive mastery of his real subject: the mysterious terrain of the human heart.

—DAVID CUMMINGS

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ART

A visual feast of past and present

A tape 36 brings the herds of tourists to British Columbia, the Vancouver Art Gallery (VAG) is attempting to lure them away from the fair's high-tech wonders with two new shows—one of traditional fine art, the other of works by contemporary West Coast artists. On April 8 the gallery launched *The Dutch World of*

struck an agreement with Expo's BC Pavilion for a share of its exhibition budget. The gallery also took the unusual step of using its own acquisition fund to help mount *Making History*—buying instead of borrowing most of the works on display. Then, six months ago it began an attempt to organize a second major show, of Dutch art, and

stead offers an abundance of group portraits and pastoral landscapes. Rather than showcasing masterpieces, guest curator Gary Schwartz has organized the show around little-known works that illuminate history. The resulting exhibition is ambitious—despite the fact that it was assembled "rather late in the day for a project of this magnitude," accord-



Schwartz, *The Fall, The Dance of the Labyrinth* by Christos Dimakakos: mythical

labeled successfully for corporate and Dutch government sponsorship.

The Dutch were keen to co-opt Expo '86 as nothing a high-profile way to advertise its recently obtained landing rights in Vancouver. At well, the Dutch government proposed to produce tourism by building a model in front of the gallery a small-down replica of the Dutch town of Coevorden, home of the Van Coeverden family—ancestors of British explorer Capt. George Vancouver. After local protests that the village would be in bad taste, both parties agreed to reduce the village to a single 10-million model of Castle Vancouver, the Van Coeverden ancestral home, to be built across the street from the gallery.

With its carousel and waitresses in wooden cloaks, Castle Vancouver is proving at least as popular as *The Dutch World of Painting*. Indeed, some visitors will be disappointed by the exhibition. It includes only one portrait apiece by Rembrandt and Frans Hals, and in-

ing to the catalogue forwarded.

The show's strength lies in the art. It offers into the values of Dutch society. By the 17th century Holland's rising merchant class was taking a ghoulish view of art in sharp contrast to the heavily religious preoccupations of baroque Italy. Dutch painting was inspired by the spirit of scientific inquiry. Warner van den Valckert's *The anatomy lecture of Dr. Sebastiaan Rijnders de Vrij* (c.1665) depicts his sober but pleased medical students examining a skeleton and celebrating their newfound comprehension of the human body.

The early Dutch capitalists also discovered that they could sustain art in much the same manner as lean or grain. By turning art into another commodity, they sparked the growth of profile painting workshops, which mass-produced many of the portraits and street scenes in the show. Although such little-known paintings predominate, the show does feature

works with an enduring appeal. *Escorial de Witte's Interior* sets a woman playing the clavichord to a man in bed (circa 1650) in a serene image filled with afternoon light playing off mirrors and hallways. It shows a temporary truce in the battle of the sexes while a maid sweeps the tiled floor, a woman plays music to a man who rests

in meditation and many notes that represent the most interesting elements in local art. One is Jeff Wall's *Best Goods* (1984), a mural-sized, board-like color transparency depicting a large photograph of abandoned supermarket crates containing lettuce. A native Canadian looks on from the corner—a commentary on waste and



Ruebrouck's *The Dance, Amsterdam*; *Deu's Phylidia* (Dance); *ovale velvety*

in bed, his unbridled sword balanced on the chair beside him.

Such works were created by artists who could paint only through the support of appreciative patrons. That is as much a fact of life in 20th-century Vancouver as it was in 17th-century Holland. The *voet* was in a position to become a patron of local art because of local art because of its large acquisitions fund after the profitable 1980 sale of its old headquarters on West Georgia Street, the gallery net aside a sum of \$4.5 million as an endowment for acquisitions. The interest generated by that sum, about \$500,000 annually, has given the gallery a secure budget that is the envy of the Canadian museum world.

With the help of the fund, former National Gallery curator and recently appointed vice chief curator William Holmes has mounted *Making History*—and provided major support to the British Columbia art community. Included in the show are many artists who lack commercial gallery repre-

sentation in the consumer society. Canada's foremost champion of black culture, William Red, is also represented in *Making History*. His polychrome red-on-red floor sculpture *Phylidia—The Shape of Force to Come* (1980) is an exquisite apocalyptic *voet* with a disintegrated figure.

Making History is an inadequate historical survey of recent contemporary BC art. It has had to omit important early work by such leading BC artists as Alan McWilliams and Les Muller because they are already in the hands of

artistic collectors—a sign of how well the WG's support for local art has been in the past. Still, the show is an expression of creative vitality. The *voet* are faces a double challenge. To find new ways of supporting initiatives. Following residents in the Canada Council's funding policy—and to continue the all-important work of recording BC art history.

—RUSSELL KERRIDGE in Vancouver

Portrait of a scandal

Rarely has the role of a painting been so much controversy. This day's bust before Guy's controversial *Marquesa de Santa Cruz* was due to go on auction last week at Christie's, the renowned London auction house, the Spanish government bought it for \$1 million. The transaction ended three years of international legal disputes which had helped tarnish the reputation of art auctioneers. Spanish officials long claimed ownership of the 1685 masterpiece, arguing that two Spaniards and an Englishman had brought it out of the country in 1683. Christie's executives have maintained that its export documents were genuine. The issue, raised in the British Parliament, could have become a diplomatic embarrassment if it had continued during next week's royal visit to London by the king and queen of Spain. The settlement resolved the auction house to avoid further negative publicity. But, said Peter Naham, former head of Victorian painting at the rival art auction giant Sotheby's, "The affair reflects the subject of the people who handled the painting."

Christie's is a mixture of art controversy. The Guy's battle in the second round scandal to rock the venerable firm last July in New York branch head, David Sutherland, resigned after acknowledging that, in order to maintain stable prices in an unpredictable market, he had falsely stated that two important paintings had been sold. That incident spawned a year-long investigation by New York City's department of consumer affairs. Last week the department called for new regulations, including a requirement that auctioneers declare whether works of art remained unsold. An investigator is also under way in London, and similar recommendations are expected. Meanwhile, the British art trade industry continues to follow a code of practice which Christie's has argued that it observed in the Guy's case.

The auction house maintains that last week's settlement does not undermine that claim. But had it tried to sell the controversial Guy's—which depicts a half-dressed woman with flowers in her hair—their bad publicity could have frightened off bidders. Clearly, the 200-year-old firm decided that \$1 million in the hand was better than an unknown sum on the block.

—KEVIN BYRNE in London

FILMS: BRIEF ENCOUNTERS



Spies, potter magic, a bit of lightning and the chemistry of renewed intimacy

VIOLETS ARE BLUE Directed by Jack Kluge

The memory of first love has a potent magic—the theme of *Violets are Blue*. Back in the

1960s, when Genaue Sawyer (Betsy Spang) and Henry Spang (Kevin Kline) were teenagers in the small town of Ocean City, Md., they fell in love. But Genaue fell down to become a famous, globe-trotting photographer while Henry stayed behind and reluctantly accepted marriage and a job as editor of the weekly newspaper. When Genaue returns home on vacation and sees Henry again, love, his an effluvia bolt of lightning, strikes twice in the same place. Then, the two uncover a plan by local developers to kill a herd of wild horses in order to obtain the land on a nearby island—and they begin entertaining visions of themselves as an intrepid journalistic team as well.

Attractive and successful as Genaue is, she complies that there is no romance in her life. Meanwhile, Henry worries about his responsibilities both to his wife, Ruth (Bonnie Bedelia), and his teenage son. Director Jack Kluge (Adaghiy Afan), Spang's husband, directs in a literary-at times over-saturated style, and it is left to the stars to carry the film. Spang struggles to give depth to a weightless role, but Kline is relaxed and natural, with an appropriately concerned expression as his wife, as the selfish husband. Together they manage to portray the

chemistry of renewed intimacy. Still, while it attempts to evoke the lyrics of two romances in love, *Violets are Blue* amounts to little more than a nostalgic look at a routine romance.

OFF BEAT

Directed by Michael Dinner

A sparkling romantic comedy with an unlikely setting—the New York Police Department—*Off Beat* is a kind of innocent charm and sweet fancy. Lieutenant Joe Goetz (Judge Reinhold) meets his police friend, Alie Washington (Tina Turner), a dancer. While Alie is picked by his precinct to perform in the annual police benefit show, Joe agrees to manhandle in his place. At some of New York's finest precincts—and hilariously—prepare for the benefit by taking lessons from ballet master August (Jacques d'Amboise). Joe meets policeman Rachel Wershner (Meg Tilly). They fall in love, but Joe, straddled in his own debt, cannot reveal who he really is. The resulting complications are resolved only in the bank robbery climax.

Violence undercuts the story, but the film-makers have used it for comic effect. Mixing romance with the dark subject of crime news, *Off Beat* offers a ballet, artistic eye on America's gun culture. Reinhold and Tilly are pleasant performers, but the film's stars are its supporting cast. Austin Pendleton as an arrogant gun salesman, Harvey Keitel as an expert robber and Tony

Jillette as Joe's gun-crazy best friend. They contribute delightfully to a film that, rather than carrying a gun, carries charm in its balletic instead.

FLAKING GLANCES Directed by Bill Sherwood

Flaking Glances, a low-budget film written and directed by Bill Sherwood, is a witty and touching portrait of homosexual life in New York City. The film, covering a 24-hour period, focuses on the controversial Michael (Richard Griener) as he prepares to say goodbye to his quarter lover, Robert (John Bregar), who will shortly leave to work in Africa with a nervous agency. Back in town about the impending separation. Meanwhile, Michael is also saying a slow goodbye to his best friend, Nick (Steve Buscemi), a successful rock musician who has constructed a famous lounge. Delicate and sensitive. Despite its serious subject matter, *Flaking Glances* celebrates life rather than sentimentalizing it. As the day follows Michael and Robert to dinner, a funeral party in a loft and then finally to the airport, Sherwood's elegant message is that both love and life are to be enjoyed while they last—that, above all, the moment matters. In *Flaking Glances*, each moment is infused with that reality.

—LAWRENCE OTISALE

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *The Name of the Game*, Ian McEwan
- 2 *Life with a Lion*, Peter Dinklage
- 3 *The Name of the Game*, Ian McEwan
- 4 *The Name of the Game*, Ian McEwan
- 5 *Crucible*, Arthur Miller
- 6 *Sonnet of the Heart*, Francisco
- 7 *What's Hot in the Room*, Charles
- 8 *Paradise*, Thomas Mann
- 9 *Gray Eagle*, Daphne
- 10 *Victims*, Clive

Nonfiction

- 1 *For the Love*, Diamond and Diamond
- 2 *Hot Compacts to Work for*, In Canada, James, Perry & James
- 3 *How to Be a Feminist*, Elizabeth
- 4 *Confessions, Privately with James*
- 5 *Stretching the Heart*, Christine
- 6 *Up the Hill*, Christine
- 7 *Isadora, America with Herod*
- 8 *Going for the Gold*
- 9 *Company of Adventurers*, Newman
- 10 *Blindness in Darkness*, Guzman

17 *Printers last word*

An oasis of extremes on the coast

By Allan Fotheringham

It was a very splashy affair in Vancouver the other night. The Centennial Ball, to mark the city's birthday, is the magnificence of the new Pan Pacific Hotel, which jets out into the harbor above the soaring cliffs on the seaward side of the city. That makes the whole project appear eager to get to sea. A one-hundred gun salute flashed and boomed across the waters from a Stanley Park shore, fireworks blasted from a large in mid-harbour and most anyone whose last accountant could write off \$250 a year were there. In the ballroom, as the Vancouver Symphony provided background music, the crowd was told to be alerted for the arrival of Gov. Gen. Jeanne Sauvé and the viceroyal party. There was a stir at the door, the entire room rose in respect—and in gratitude the internationally renowned Communist city councillor Bruce Yorkin, replacement in his teens, with lady Yorkin, the black sheep of a well-off Vancouver family, had been systems having a drink and was, well, late. The rest of Canada, meet Vancouver.

You are going to hear and read more about Vancouver in the next months. Kago, then you can stand, as we best explain the place. Being the frontier, the last stop is the country. The Village on the Edge of the Heart Planet is an oasis of extremes. Three of its recent mayors have been millionaires: Bill Hastings and Art Phillips. It fits the rest-of-Canada view of Vancouver that you should be a millionaire if you're going to be mayor—yacht, ski cabins at Whistler, hot tubs, cottages in Maui and Palm Springs. But the current mayor, who negotiates the glitz of Kago as host to the world, is a socialist. Further, he aims to be the next socialist premier of British Columbia. Mike Harcourt, a middle-aged young blond who looks like Leonid Brezhnev, has already announced that he will run for the seat in the coming provincial election. Since Premier Mike Bennett will prob-

ably win the election as the epitome of the Kago opening, outstripping the Chalk and in Show on May 2, and the NDP will then dump its current hot string-pulling leader, the deplorable Harcourt may get his wish.

The man seeking to be his replacement as mayor just happens to be a Marxist. He is a graduate, graduate, eloquent lawyer by name of Harry Harkin who, after having a very good war in the uniforms of the Canadian Army, graduated from law at the University of British Columbia and then found the Establishment of the Vancouver



ment feverishly attempting to bar him from practicing law because of his openly avowed political views. Since winds prevailed, he and his associate are now city councillors, he tops the aldermanic polls and, finally, is seeking his one and only bid for mayor. He may succeed, since so far only a cable you oppose him. This is outrageous Vancouver, where a 68-year-old Marxist who dressed like Groucho is the favorite for mayor?

There are other things you should know. It is the only major Canadian city where foreigners have never been allowed to intrude near the downtown core. Also, there is no subway. This may mean you spend a lot of your life in a car—standing still. It's okay, the new is swell. You must understand, the entire downtown area is virtually as island, surrounded by water—except from five bridges—only by one narrow isthmus of land. You know the mentality of people who live on islands. You have been warned.

There are only five cities in the world that compete with Vancouver for physical beauty: San Francisco, Sydney, Cape Town, Hong Kong and Rio de Janeiro. San Francisco, while it has the water, does not have the mountains. Neither does Sydney. Cape Town is spectacular, but it is a one-dimensional view, with Table Mountain. Vancouver's only real rivals are Hong Kong and Rio. This adds to the city's formal beauty and modesty.

Its main fear is that too many people will see the place this summer and decide to leave. A few years ago the state of Oregon avoided large billboards on its borders, advising, Thank You for Visiting Oregon—Please Don't Come Here to Live. Vancouver feels the same way. It likes its size, sans freeways, sans subway, and is nervous of "progress." How can you improve as a paradise?

Vancouver has the most patient motorists in the world, mainly because the pedestrian is king. Those on foot often take up to 30 seconds to negotiate a crosswalk and motorists can run out of gas while waiting. On the other hand, Vancouver leads the nation in divorce, drug addiction and alcoholism, and is a close contender in suicide. The city is proud of this. It is called frontier justice.

A true Vancouverite will tell you it rains all the time. All winter and all summer, with almost more left over for holidays. He wants you to believe this, because he doesn't want you to leave there. In fact, there are more inches of rain in Halifax, Montreal and Toronto in the summer months you could look it up, but no true Vancouverite mentions this, since it spoils the party. They don't want you. Visit, but don't stay. No one wears a hat in Vancouver. This is because an umbrella covers a larger area. Hint: escape through the top of your head and a lot of this is suggested in Vancouver—to allow passage of sp. Quebec is regarded as a foreign country. Ottawa is regarded as offshore. Toronto is not regarded as all Visit, but don't stay. Look, but don't stay. The natives are friendly, but suspicious. Keep British Columbia green. Hong Kong.



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